Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,096. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather For Friday.—FAIR, followed by CLOUDY, SLIGHTLY WARMER.

Wheat, 81 cents; Corn, 30 cents; Cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

Stock Market.—Stronger and more than usually active.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 15.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Sporting News.—Page 11.

Court calendars.—Page 15.

Business troubles.—Page 15.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 14.

News of the railroads.—Page 14.

Hotel arrivals and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

There was good racing at Morris Park—Page 7.

The Stewart estate was libeled by Miss Deans.—Page 16.

Part of the Fifth Artillery is encamped at Weehawken.—Page 8.

A hot political fight is on in the Twelfth Congressional District—Page 8.

Harry Furniss, the English caricaturist, has arrived in New-York.—Page 16.

Arrangements have been nearly completed for the great marine parade to-morrow night.—Page 9.

A woman sues the Manhattan Elevated Road for assault by one of the road's guards.—Page 16.

The Armenian Refugees' Home, at Boston, is opened, and other places of shelter will be secured.—Page 5.

William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, sues for compensation for his work on the Grant statue in Brooklyn.—Page 16.

Dr. Colton's original device for running electric railways is likely to cut an important figure in patent litigation.—Page 16.

Jersey City officials suddenly extended a street to Newark Bay and so cut off a proposed water-pipe line to Bayonne.—Page 16.

Fine golf played on the course of the Westchester Country Club. Large number of players finish in the two events of the day.—Page 11.

A passenger to this port from Cuba was transferred to Swinburne Island, where he died Wednesday night of yellow fever.—Page 16.

The moves in several of the most interesting games of the Buda-Pesth chess tournament have been reported by cable.—Page 14.

Horace W. Chipman, auditor of the New-York Transfer Company, dropped dead from a tandem bicycle, which he was riding with his daughter.—Page 9.

Plan of a Citizens' Committee to see that the law against obstructing the sidewalks is enforced. More west side merchants who are offenders.—Page 16.

The cane rush between the Sophomores and the Freshmen of Columbia University resulted in a victory for the former. The score was 14 to 4—Page 8.

A phase of the Briggs controversy came up in the New-York Presbyterian Synod yesterday and caused some acrimonious discussion for a time.—Page 16.

Secretary Carlisle began his Kentucky campaign last night with an address at Covington, in which he spoke in support of Palmer and Buckner—Page 2.

Secret Service Agent Bagg tells of the methods employed by the counterfeiters Basford, Tompkins, and Eagan, who were arrested Wednesday.—Page 16.

The explosion of a tank of the King paint factory, Brooklyn, caused a serious fire. An adjoining gas tank was threatened, but the gas was exhausted in time.—Page 16.

Princess Helene of Montenegro, who is to marry the Crown Prince of Italy to-morrow, arrived in Rome yesterday, and was greeted with a royal reception by King Humbert and his subjects.—Page 5.

Political sentiment in the South is undergoing a vast change. Converts to Republicanism are to be found on every hand. Lifelong Democrats announce their intention of voting for McKinley.—Page 16.

The Rev. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn has written a book entitled "Midnight in a Great City," in which he comments on various social problems. The book has created somewhat of a stir in Brooklyn.—Page 6.

Gov. Morton disapproves of the recommendation of the National Guard Commission, that the Savage gun be selected mainly for reasons of economy, and in view of the offer of Springfield rifles by the Government.—Page 9.

Miss Frances Willard, in a statement issued in London in regard to the Armenian refugees, says that she and Lady Somerset, after studying the immigration laws, believed that the exiles were sure of a safe landing here.—Page 11.

An encouraging aspect of the soundmoney campaign in Minnesota is reported at Republican National Headquarters by ex-Mayor Lewis of Duluth. The latest canvass of the State indicates that the State will give McKinley a majority of more than 30,000.—Page 9.

Wheat markets at various centres in the United States were feverish and in sympathy with New-York. The Liverpool and San Francisco markets were depressed. The wheat crop in Northern South Australia was a failure.—Page 2.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have made the discovery that money belonging to the city's wards in institutions and prisons has been abstracted from the envelopes in which it was originally placed. Reimbursement has been made by the employe responsible for the loss, and a new system has been adopted.—Page 9.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to this country, is coming back with instructions to settle the Venezuelan controversy amicably. Venezuela is ready to accept any just proposition to end the controversy, but she is still relying confidently on the action of the American Commission to see that justice is done her.—Page 11.

The Coroner of Yonkers and friends of Mr. Hamlin J. Andrus, who was killed by a bomb Wednesday, discovered batteries and wires in the cellar under the office, which almost prove that Mr. Andrus was killed by some assassin, who stood behind the factory and made the electric circuit which exploded the bomb.—Page 2.

ANXIOUS TO BE TRIED.

Dr. James Douglass and His Brother Accused of Murder.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Daniel Shearman to-day laid an information against Charles Douglass and his brother, Dr. James Douglass. He charges them with the murder of Mrs. Winslow Shearman and Cynthia Davis, her daughter, at their country home near Busti, this county, nearly two years ago.

The brothers, who live near the Shearman homestead, were suspected of the crime at the time of its commission, and were arrested then, but the District Attorney decided that the evidence against them was insufficient to warrant holding them for trial and the case was dropped until the present time.

W. L. Sessions, who is conducting the inquisition on behalf of the people, says he has sufficient evidence against these men to warrant their arrest and trial, and that is what will follow.

The Douglass brothers say they are anxious to stand trial upon this charge, so as to relieve them of the suspicion has hung over them since their first arrest.

MET DEATH IN THE FIRE

BIG FACTORY DESTROYED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

One Fireman Unable to Escape from a Section of the Structure Loses His Life—Three of His Companions Burned—Brave Attempt at Rescue—Oscar E. A. Weissner and Others Tenants of the Building—Loss Placed at $225,000.

The biggest fire that Brooklyn has had since the destruction of the last Brooklyn Tabernacle and the Regent Hotel, May 12, 1894, occurred last evening, in South Brooklyn, when a large five-story factory, extending from Seventh to Eighth Street between Second and Third Avenues, was totally destroyed. One fireman was killed and three others were severely burned.

The factory consisted of a brick building, which was 100 feet square, a foundry adjoining, and a wooden one-story extension used for boiler and engine rooms.

The factory was erected in 1892 by Oscar E. A. Weissner, who occupied the first and second floors, for making enameled bedsteads. The third floor was occupied by J. Kryn & Wanthers Brothers' lapidary establishment; the fourth floor was occupied by the Etta Knitting Mills, of which Levy & Gentz are the proprietors. The fifth floor was unoccupied.

All the operatives had gone home, and the building was supposed to be deserted, when, shortly before 7 o'clock, flames were seen in the windows on the fourth floor. In another moment the entire floor was ablaze.

An alarm was sent in, but as soon as the firemen saw the fire they realized that they had no easy task before them, and they sent in two more alarms, bringing to the scene all the engines in South Brooklyn and many from the western district. The flames ran from floor to floor rapidly.

The interior of the building was constructed of spruce beams and heavy flooring of the same wood. Half an hour after the first flame was seen the entire structure was a red-hot mass.

The roof caved in, and as it descended it carried with it the beams and planks of the floors below, which fell with a crash and sent a great flame skyward, accompanied with a brilliant shower of sparks. The sky was crimson with the reflection, and it was seen for miles, attracting big crowds from all parts of the city.

The front wall of the factory next began to break and fall, scattering the crowds they were allowed to press close to the burning building, and then suddenly the other walls tottered and fell inward like a pack of cards, sending up another torch of flame.

By this time the two-story foundry at the side of the factory and the boiler room, in the rear, were on fire, and the firemen were doing their best to save them. Foreman Charles Biggsby of Engine Company No. 39 decided to run a line of hose into the second floor of the foundry. With him were Firemen Alfred Bauman, John Quigley, and William Barry of the same company. They carried the hose into the building, and were fighting the flames in front of them, when they were suddenly struck by a back draught.

All were knocked to the floor. Bauman was the most badly injured and was unable to move, and Quigley was severely scorched. Barry was overcome by the smoke, and Fireman Biggsby was stunned, but with the exception of Bauman all were able to escape by leaping from a window.

Assistant Foreman James Ryan of Truck Company No. 1, who saw Bauman lying in the building surrounded by flame, rushed in to carry him out, but could not get near enough to him on account of the heat. He caught Bauman by the foot, but Bauman's shoe came off in his hands.

Ryan ran back and shouted for assistance, and Firemen Ferguson and Blair of Truck 5 ran to his aid. By this time Bauman was burned to death. It was terribly hot in the building, but the other firemen played a line of hose on the three men while they went into the place and drew his body out. Every stitch of clothing was burned from Bauman's body, and his face was unrecognizable.

Quigly and Barry were sent to the Seney Hospital, but foreman Biggsby was able to resume his duties.

The fire burned steadily until past midnight, when the charred boiler house and a portion of the brick building were all that was left of the factory.

Mr. Weissner was in this city when he received news of the fire, and he hurried over to his factory. He was greatly affected by the scene. He said his losses would amount to $200,000.

The loss of the Etta Knitting Mills, he said, would be about $15,000, and the lapidary establishment about $10,000. The stock of diamonds carried by this concern was locked in safes, and it would probably be little damaged, it was thought.

It was reported that Watchmen Boehn and James Jansen were missing.

Alfred Bauman was the first fireman appointed by Fire Commissioner, now Mayor Wurster, in January, 1894. He stood at the head of the eligible list and was indorsed by Edward M. Shepard. He was transferred to Engine Company 39 eight months ago. He was about twenty-six years old and single.

Axel Jacobson, thirty years old, of 137 Butler Street, while looking at the fire from an adjoining roof, lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk, a distance of sixty feet. He broke both of his legs. He was removed to the Long Island Hospital.

Silver Men Bound to Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Democratic County Committee is determined to have a down-town parade the night of Oct. 31—the night chosen by the workingmen's McKinley clubs—in spite of the refusal of the Chief of Police to grant a permit, after giving one to the Republicans, and no matter if Judge Tuley refused to issue an injunction restraining any interference by the police with the parade. The suit for an injunction was brought into court today and postponed. A serious closing of the campaign here is looked for if the two bodies parade on the same streets at the same time, as contemplated.

Bourke Cockran in Good Shape.

Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest-Money League, says that the reports about the alleged breakdown of W. Bourke Cockran are untrue, and that dispatches he has received from Mr. Cockran state that he is in prime condition, and will fill all of his engagements.

DR. DEPEW AT NEW-HAVEN.

He and Wallace Bruce Warmly Greeted.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 22.—Chauncey M. Depew and Wallace Bruce, both natives of Peekskill, spoke at the Hyperion Theatre here to-night before about 5,000 persons. Mr. Depew was given a rousing reception, hundreds of Yale men sending up the college cheer as he made his appearance on the stage.

Dean Francis Wayland of the Yale Law School presided, and called for the support in the campaign of all citizens who were unwilling to follow the lead of dishonest partisans.

Mr. Depew answered the arguments of Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. He said that the injunction was fully justified by the Constitution, which allowed every man life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and no man could enjoy these if trains were to be held up by strikers.

"The court," he said, regarding Mr. Altgeld's attack on the Supreme Court, "did not declare every income tax unconstitutional, when the last Popocratic Congress drew up an income tax. I can name five lawyers in this city that can draw up a constitutional income tax. The Court decided that that Popocratic Congress had not brains enough to draw up a constitutional income tax law.

"I must apply a time worn verse of poetry to the political situation," said Mr. Depew, in closing. "It is to be read on Nov. 3, and is:

"'There came a burst of thunder sound,
The boy, oh, where was he?
Ask of the winds that far around
With fragments strewed the sea.'"

Mr. Bruce's address was a plea for maintaining the integrity of the Nation.

The rally is said to be the largest indoor political demonstration ever held in this city.

TO SECURE A FAIR ELECTION.

Tallies of the Vote Cast to be Kept in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—The sound-money Democrats and the Republicans in Virginia have pretty well perfected their plans for insuring a fair election in November. A conference of the lawyers employed by these forces to assist in carrying out this object was held here to-day. These gentlemen made encouraging reports of McKinley's prospects in the Old Dominion. Their idea is that if the Democrats are not defeated, their majority will be cut down to a low ebb.

The Democrats are mightily stirred up by the announcement that their opponents intend to have what the former call "spotters" at the polls to make lists of those who votes the anti-Bryan ticket. They propose to invoke in their efforts to defeat this plan, a law which was passed to prevent this very thing. The sound-money leaders, however, say this law cannot reach them because their purpose is simply to have tally keepers at the voting precincts, who are to take the names of those who vote against Bryan. There is to be no compulsion about this matter, and no voter will even be asked how he proposes to cast his ballot.

The representatives of the opposition will be on hand to take down the names of all persons who choose to give them in of their own accord. The object of this tally is to verify the returns after the election, to see that the anti-Bryan people are credited with as many votes as the tally keepers' list show.

"If," said one of the most prominent lawyers to-night, "this plan of tally-keepers is prevented, the electoral vote of Virginia is pretty sure to be contested in the event Bryan needs it to elct him."

SILVERITES TO WAGE EARNERS

Advise Them to Get Pledges from Their Employers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—In a dispatch sent throughout the West from the Democratic National Headquarters for publication in free-silver newspapers to-day wage earners in manufacturing and kindred establishments are advised to put their employers to a test to prove the truth or falsity of the Republican cafpaign assertion that McKinley is the "Advance Agent of Prosperity."

Workmen are advised to appoint a committee from among themselves to ask from their employers agreements in writing either that wages shall be raised in the event of McKinley's election, or that the present rate of wages shall be maintained, or "finally demand an absolute guarantee tha no cut in wages shall follow the triumph of the gold standard."

"This will settle the whole business," the dispatch says. "Do not take any one's word for it. Have a contract made and signed, and le tit specify at least two years in which there shall be no material wage reduction. Workmen are advised to put their employers to the test. It will cost them nothing, and may settle a disputed point."

OHIO'S POPULIST TICKET.

But One Man Remaining, and He Wants to Withdraw.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22.—W. F. Barr, the only Populist candidate for Elector who has withstood Democratic pressure with any degree of persistency, attempted to withdraw to-day. If Mr. Barr's attempt fails of success he will constitute the Populist ticket in Ohio, as the party yielded to Democratic persuasion some time since, and permitted itself to merge.

Barr has been starring in the play which has made Tom Watson famous, but he will step out if he is permitted to do so. Secretary of State Taylor refused to accept the resignation, and unless he changes his mind, will add the Populist ticket to the Australian ballot, and give the middle-of-the-road Populists a chance to vote for a simon-pure Populist. The Democratic Committee insists that no Populist ticket be printed, but the Secretary of State answers that the formalities have all been complied wih, and it is now too late to disturb the ballot arrangements.

Police Speculate About Csirk.

PASSAIC, Oct. 22.—Gustav Csirk, a drug clerk, is missing. The police assume that he has been murdered. They say he was seen in a saloon, where he had words with two men, who went after him. A man who is believed to be one of those who followed Csirk excitedly bought a ticket for Europe on the steamer Aachen and disappeared. He said that he was John Romhosky of Pennsylvania. Csirk is known to have had some money, and he boasted of having rich parents. To-morrow the river will be dragged for his body.

ATTACKED BY THE BUSHMEN

SAD FATE OF AN AUSTRIAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

Betrayed by the Bushmen on a Mountain and Forced to Make a Desperate Fight—Five of the Party, Including Its Leader, Killed, and Five More Severely Wounded—The Attacking Party Forced to Retreat at Last.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—News of the massacre of part of an Austrian scientific party on the Island of Guadalcanar, in the Solomon Group, reached this city to-day by the steamer Monowai.

The Killed.

The killed were:
CHALANPAK, GUSTAVE, a native.
DEBENFORT, ARMAND, midshipman.
DOKIVIO, JACOB, a seaman.
MARESHA, a petty officer.
VAN NORBECK, Henry, Baron Foultan.

The Wounded.

The severely wounded were:
COVACEVIE, ANTON.
KUREIE, PETER.
LOVERI, ANTON, a seaman.
NEUPOLS, SOLOMAN, petty officer.
ZEPIC, FRANZ, seaman.

The native who had cut down the Baron was promptly shot by a sailor. Lieut. Budick also put his revolver to good use. One sailor had to protect himself with a tomahawk he had wrested from a native. The other sailors were well armed, and the bushmen finally had to retreat to the woods, many of them wounded. It was thought the Baron would recover, but he gradually sank after he had walked back to the camp and died in three hours.

The sight when the party returned to the camp was a bloody one. Midshipman Debeufort had been cut to death, and three sailors and a native guide had also been killed. Six sailors and one guide had been wounded.

The news was then sent to Capt. Maulock of the Albratoss, and a relief party was sent and a safe return was made to the ship. After the injured men had been taken aboard the Albatross, Capt. Maulock started for Cooktown, and thence the Albatross will go to Sydney.

The party left Sydney to cruise about and visit the Solomon Islands in scientific researches in the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. They had visited all the isles except Guadalcanar, on which there is a mountain called the Lion's Head. The party wanted to reach the summit and hired native guides. They started for the summit on the 5th of August. In the party were Baron Poulton von Norbeck, Lieut. Budick, two midshipmen, one by the name of Debeufort; twenty sailors, the Baron's two servants, and two native guides. After two days' march one of the midshipmen and seven sailors returned, as they became too fatigued to proceed further.

The day after they left the camp the Baron, Lieut. Budick, seven sailors, and two servants, started up the mountain. Several bushmen met them on the way and joined the exposition, but as they were without arms no particular attention was paid to them. The Baron was in the lead all the way, and as he neared the top of the mountain, a bushman, who appeared to be a chief, was seen by the party. As he appeared two shots were fired lower down the mountain from the camp. The shot seemed to be a signal for the chief to attack the Baron's party. Bushmen from a score of places at once rushed out, and the Baron was struck on the neck with a tomahawk, while a crowd of bushmen attacked the rest of the party with clubs.

TO CONDUCT MISSOURI FIGHT.

A Committee of Five Republicans Selected for Its Direction.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Chairman Hanna of the National Republican Committee believes that he has completed an arrangement in Missouri which will enable the National Committee to carry on a vigorous campaign in that State during the ten days preceding election. Tired of the dilatory tactics of Chauncey I. Filley, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, Mr. Hanna insisted upon the appointment of a Citizens' Committee of Five, who shall have plenary powers in the conduct of the Republican campaign. Filley has repeatedly refused to aid the National Committee in any way, and within the last two weeks has driven their speakers out of the State and sent back all literature that had been forwarded to him.

When Filley was approached on the subject of naming the Advisory Committee, he submitted the names of nine of his own followers. Mr. Hanna gave Filley the alternative of naming a committee composed equally of his friends and those of Mr. Kerens or incurring the wrath of the National organization. To-day the committee was finally selected and approved by all parties concerned.

C. B. Parsons and A. Whittaker were named by Filley and H. Nichols and Charles Mansur by Mr. Kerens. Mr. Hanna named W. H. Thompson.

STUDENT VOTERS AT YALE.

Right to Participate in the Election Denied Some of Them.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—An exciting session of the Selectmen, who have charge of making new voters here, took place this morning.

The question of allowing 100 Yale students who had registered to vote was the principal issue. Both the Democratic Selectmen on Tuesday opposed letting any Yale men vote here, claiming that all should go home. Both the students and Democratic Selectmen appeared with counsel to-day and pleaded their sides of the cases for over two hours.

The rooms in the City Hall where the arguments took place were crowded with Yale men, who cheered every point made by their champion.

The Democratic Selectmen compromised by allowing most of the students who are paying their college expenses, and have been in college over a year, to vote. About fifty will be made voters.

Gold Brought from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—A shipment of English sovereigns, value about $2,375,000, brought by the steamer Monowai, which arrived from Australia this morning, is consigned to the Assistant United States Treasurer for storage. The last shipment, a month ago, was valued at $1,500,000.

THE ATTACK ON GOV. ALTGELD.

It Has Had a Disastrous Effect on His Chances.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Col. W. R. Morrison's attack is regarded by Altgeld's political managers as the most disastrous thing which could possibly have happened. It has proved a set-back to their efforts to lead one final rally to save the State ticket. Bryan's chances have long since been abandoned, and the Gahan-Burke-Hinrichsen machine has been bending every effort to save Altgeld from the general landslide. The silver issue has been eliminated from the State campaign, and the appeal has been to indorse the Governor's administration.

The fololwing is the concluding thrust, which most rankles in the hearts of the Altgeld faction: "The Democratic Party of the State [of Illinois] once lost, then regained power. It will doubtless outlive the domination and control of Gov. Altgeld. H. E. Taubenack and Jehu Baker, but it will more certainy survive this leadership if as a party it can be relieved from the scandal of laws disobeyed, oaths broken, and treasuries plundered."

Gov. Altgeld objects only to answering the specific charges. He comments as follows:

"Morrison has been of immense benefit to his party in keeping out of politics of late. The fact is, he wanted me to swing the Illinois delegation for him in the Chicago Convention, and thought I ought to secure his nomination at the head of the ticket. But the people of this State would not have it, and he had no chance whatever.

"Another thing: For years the Democratic Party has been ridden by a class of debilitating politicians who have always been a burden rather than a benefit to it. These night riders have been thrown out, have landed hard, and are now rubbing their bruises and squealing."

KANSAS AND INDIANA SAFE.

Both Claimed by Good Majorities for Sound Money.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Cyrus Leland, National Committeeman from Kansas, arrived at Republican Headquarters this morning. He says: "The general opinion in Kansas, not only among the Republicans, but even among the Democrats and Populists, is that McKinley and Hobart will be elected. What is more, they wish to be with the winning side, and the slump has already started. New converts to the sound-money cause are reported daily, and the Republican cause is gaining rapidly. The silver men see how the tide has turned, and they are greatly discouraged. During the next few days before election a small landslide may be expected in Kansas."

Committeeman Durbin of Indiana has also been touring his State for the purpose of finding out definitely what conditions prevail there. He accompanied Gen. Harrison on part of his speaking trip, and announces that the results were so satisfactory that Gen. Harrison has consented to make another trip between now and the 30th of October. "The State is absolutely certain for the Republican column," said Mr. Durbin. "I do not care what the other side claims. On Nov. 3 it will prove by a good majority that I am correct in claiming it now."

HESING CORRECTS ALTGELD.

Convicts Him of Misstatements About the Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Postmaster Hesing, in an open letter to Gov. Altgeld, says the statement of the Governor in his New-York speech, "There were no delays of mail at Chicago, and that, in so far as the mails are concerned, nothing happened to call for Federal interference," is not borne out by facts, and is contrary to the official records of the Chicago Post Office.

Mr. Hesing says these records show that for nearly ten days practically no mail cars arrived and departed on time. In conclusion he says:

"Your statements concerning that part of the strike with which I am personally acquainted, and with which in my official capacity I have so much to do, are positively untrue and must not go to the world unchallenged. Never in the history of this country was mail service so seriously interfered with, so much and so long delay, as during the strike of 1894."

Rich Man Dies of Starvation.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—John Rippe, son of a wealthy German banker, and owner of an estate of great value in Germany, died a few weeks ago of starvation and want of attention. In his shanty on the Mississippi River, since his death, an old vest was found amid a pile of rubbish. The vest pockets contained certificates of deposit for $400 drawn by a German savings institution in St. Louis, and certificates of deposit given by Chicago banks for $200 and $400. The administrator is informed that there are several thousand dollars more to the credit of Rippe in Chicago banks.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, followed by cloudy, slightly warmer weather.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, in the Missouri Valley, and at Southern and Central Rocky Mountain stations; it has fallen in the Gulf States, in the Ohio Valley, and in the lake region. The barometer is lowest northeast of New-England and it is low from Texas westward to Arizona; it is highest over the Dakotas. It is warmer from the East Gulf coast northward over the lake region. It is cooler on the Atlantic coast and from Dakota southward to Texas. It is from 10° to 30° colder in Western Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and New-Mexico. Rain has prevailed from the lower Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather continues in all other districts. Cloudiness will increase from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast, with threatening weather and showers. Fair weather will continue in New-England, and the cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast south of New-York.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	40	42	45
6 A. M.	41	38	42
9 A. M.	47	42	45
12 M.	55	49	49
4 P. M.	57	50	52
6 P. M.	56	49	51
9 P. M.	56	48	48
12 P. M.	56	47	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1895	51
Corresponding date for last twenty years	54

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 3.

PRINCETON A UNIVERSITY

SO DECLARED BY PRESIDENT PATTON YESTERDAY MORNING.

End of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration at the Old College—President and Mrs. Cleveland the Prominent Guests of the Day—The President Magnificently Received—His Speech Repeatedly Interrupted by Applause.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—President Cleveland was the most observed figure at the closing day's exercises of the celebration here. When he appeared on the stage in Alexander Hall this morning he was repeatedly cheered by the big audience, and from the gallery, where the undergraduates were seated, came the skyrocket cheer, with the President's name coupled with it.

No man ever received a more magnificent reception from an audience than the Princeton men gave President Cleveland to-day. His address was interrupted repeatedly by applause, and at its conclusion a most enthusiastic demonstration of approval was given, in which the entire audience rapturously joined.

The day's exercises opened with the usual academic procession. Grand Marshal Libbey led the way. First came President Cleveland and President Patton of the college. The second couple were Gov. Griggs and President Green of the Board of Trustees. The foreign and American delegates and professors followed. The entrance to the hall was through the main aisle. On reaching the stage President Patton assumed the chair. President Cleveland sat on his right and Gov. Griggs on his left.

Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Patton, was among the first to enter the hall. Mrs. Cleveland was attired in black, with purple trimmings, and her hat was of black body, with purple ornaments. As Mrs. Cleveland took her seat in the parquet there was a ripple of applause, which she acknowledged with a smile. While waiting for the dignitaries to enter, the Seventy-first Regiment Band rendered selections.

From College to University.

After the arrival of the procession, and while the notables were taking their seats on the stage, the band played. Then the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn offered prayer, the entire audience uniting in the Lord's Prayer. Then President Patton arose and announced the reincarnation of Princeton, the change from Princeton College of the past to Princeton University of the future. Dr. Patton said:

"We have waited long for this hour. To us it is an hour of gladness. We have planned for an appropriate recognition of the fact that on this day there would occur the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the charter of the College of New-Jersey. We desire to mark the day by three appropriate circumstances. In the first place it was our desire that the occasion should be one in which there should be a fitting celebration of the event to which I have just referred, and we accordingly planned with such wisdom as we had for a suitable academic festival. I am speaking the feelings of my colleagues of the Board of Trustees and in the Faculty when I say that we have been exceedingly gratified by the success that has attended our efforts, and we do not forget that the degree of success that we have had is due in the main to the kind and cordial co-operation of the universities of the world.

It was not unnatural that the Trustees and Faculty of the College of New-Jersey should think that the beginning of a new era in our history furnished us an opportunity that we could not well let go by for an effort in the direction of an increased endowment of the institution in whose interests we meet this morning, and it is my pleasure to say that, notwithstanding the stress of difficult financial circumstances throughout the country, our success in this direction has been exceedingly gratifying."

Ended with Committee Report.

President Patton then read from a statement made by the Endowment Committee, to the following effect: In order to strengthen and extend the various departments of instruction and research, a Committee on Endowment was appointed by the Trustees in January, 1895. The especial objects of this committee were to secure endowments for a large body of university fellowships and scholarships, for an increase in the salaries of the professorial staff, an increase in the general fund, and an endowment for a new university library. Many subscriptions have been received, and without specifying in detail what must be reserved for a later statement, it may be said that several university fellowships have been secured; the McCormick Professorship has been founded; Blair Hall, the gift of the Hon. J. I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., has been presented to the institution, its revenues to be available for the support of professors; and a considerable, though not a complete, endowment of the McCosh Professorship of Philosophy has been obtained; a gift of $250,000 has been received for purposes not yet ready to be announced publicly, and a gift of $600,000 has been received for the university library, the doner's name being withheld. The aggregate of all subscriptions reported up to Oct. 21 is $1,352,291.

"There was another circumstance by which we thought it would be wise to mark the occurrence of this day," continued President Patton. "Thanks to the liberal provisions of the charter of the College of New-Jersey, this institution from its beginning has been fully empowered to do university work in all the spheres of university work, and we have had occasion to make no change whatever in the charter of the College of New-Jersey in order that we might change its corporate name. It has been thought best to change the corporate name of the College of New-Jersey, partly in order that the name of the institution may more fittingly correspond to the work that it has been doing for so many years, and partly also that the new name might serve as an inspiration for new effort and mark a new departure in the direction of a higher and more expansive work in the realm of pure culture."

At exactly 11:30 o'clock President Patton spoke the words that made the College of New-Jersey the new Princeton University. Here are his exact words:

"It is my great pleasure to say that from this moment what heretofore through 150 years has been known as the College of New-Jersey shall in all future time be known as Princeton University."

As Dr. Patton finished there was a mighty shout from the 2,000 persons present, and from the gallery came the skyrocket cheer. Dr. Patton added when silence once more reigned: "God bless Princeton University and make us faithful men in her service."

No Degree for the President.

President Patton then read a cablegram of congratulation from Lord Kelvin, and then said that it had been the wish of the university to confer upon the President of the Nation a degree, but the President had most modestly declined to accept the proposed honor. The university would have felt honored to have conferred a degree upon the President as a testimonial of appreciation of his fidelity to honesty and right in the hour of the country's need and trial. President Patton then introduced President Cleveland.

The President was cheered as he advanced to the reading desk. The entire audience arose and stood until he motioned it to sit. Mr. Cleveland read his address from manuscript.

At the conclusion of the address cheers were given for both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. The audience then united in singing "America." Bishop Saterlee of Washington then pronounced the benediction, and the services were over.

The afternoon was devoted to a luncheon to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, at President Patton's mansion, followed by a general reception to visitors and alumni, given by Dr. and Mrs. Patton to meet President and Mrs. Cleveland. The throng was far too large to admit of all being presented to the distinguished visitors, but fully two thousand people shook the President's hand. Mrs. Cleveland remained only a short time, being fatigued by the many experiences of the last twenty-four hours. The Presidential party, escorted by the Philadelphia City Troop, left over the Pennsylvania Railroad by private car a few minutes before 5 o'clock. This closed the official exercises of the sesqui-centennial. In the evening, however, a private dinner was given to the delegates and a few invited guests, about three hundred covers being laid.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

He Points Out a Field of Usefulness for College Men and Urges Them to Fill It.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—President Cleveland's address in Alexander Hall was the notable feature of to-day's sesqui-centennial exercises.

In introducing Mr. Cleveland, President Patton said:

"It was our heart's desire to confer still another degree on this occasion. But the distinguished gentleman upon whom we wished to confer it has seen fit to use the sovereign power of the American people, which he represents, in the interests of his own modesty. And there was nothing left for us to do but to treat his wishes as a command.

"We are very much gratified that we meet this morning in the favoring presence of the Chief Magistrate of our country. [Applause.]

"It would have pleased us to honor ourselves in honoring him, and in so doing to bear public testimony to our high appreciation of his public services and strong patriotic position in this the hour of his Nation's trial. [Applause.]

"We thank him with full and overflowing hearts to-day for leaving the cares of executive business in order that he may grace our academic festival, and we thank him for the willingness that he has expressed in response to our urgent invitation to say a few words on this occasion which inaugurates Princeton University.

"I have the great honor of presenting to you the President of the United States."

Greeted with Tumultuous Applause.

When Mr. Cleveland arose to speak he was received with tumultuous applause.

When quiet had been restored, President Cleveland stepped forward and read his address, as follows:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

As those in different occupations and with different training each see most plainly in the same landscape view those features which are the most nearly related to their several habitual environments, so, in our contemplation of an event or an occasion, each individual especially observes and appreciates, in the light his mode of thought supplies, such of its features and incidents as are most in harmony with its mental situation.

To-day, while all of us warmly share the general enthusiasm and felicitation which pervade this assemblage, I am sure its various suggestions and meanings assume a prominence in our respective fields of mental vision dependent upon their relation to our experience and condition. Those charged with the management and direction of the educational advantages of this noble institution most plainly see, with well-earned satisfaction, proofs of its growth and usefulness and its enhanced opportunities for doing good. The graduate of Princeton sees first the evidence of a greater glory and prestige that have come to his Alma Mater and the added honor thence reflected upon himself, while those still within her student halls see most prominently the promise of an increased dignity which awaits their graduation from Princeton University.

But there are others here, not of the family of Princeton, who see, with an interest not to be outdone, the signs of her triumphs on the fields of higher education, and the part she has taken during her long and glorious career in the elevation and betterment of a great people.

The College Graduate's Influence.

Among these I take an humble place; and as I yield to the influences of this occasion, I cannot resist the train of thought which especially reminds me of the promise of national safety and the guaranty of the permanence of our free institutions which may and ought to radiate from the universities and colleges scattered throughout our land. Obviously a Government resting upon the will and universal suffrage of the people has no anchorage except in the people's intelligence. While the advantages of a collegiate education are by no means necessary to good citizenship, yet the college graduate, found everywhere, cannot smother his opportunities to teach his fellow countrymen and influence them for good, nor hide his talents in a napkin, without recreancy to a trust. In a Nation like ours, charged with the care of numerous and widely varied interests, a spirit of conservatism and toleration is absolutely essential. A collegiate training, the study of principles unvexed by distracting and misleading influences, and a correct apprehension of the theories upon which our Republic is established, ought to constitute the college graduate a constant monitor, warning against popular rashness and excess.

The character of our institutions and our

National self-interest require that a feeling of sincere brotherhood and a disposition to unite in mutual endeavor should pervade our people. Our scheme of government in its beginning was based upon this sentiment, and its interruption has never failed, and can never fail, to grievously menace our National health. Who can better caution against passion and bitterness than those who know by thought and study their baneful consequences, and who are themselves within the noble brotherhood of higher education? There are natural laws and economic truths which command implicit obedience, and which should unalterably fix the bounds of wholesome popular discussion and the limits of political strife. The knowledge gained in our universities and colleges would be sadly deficient if its beneficiaries were unable to recognize and point out to their fellow-citizens these truths and natural laws, and to teach the mischievous futility of their non-observance or attempted violation.

Can Teach Their Fellow Citizens.

The activity of our people and their restless desire to gather to themselves especial benfits and advantages lead to the growth of an unconfessed tendency to regard their Government as the giver of private gifts, and to look upon the agencies for its administration as the distributors of official places and preferment. Those who in university or college have had an opportunity to study the mission of our institutions, and who in the light of history have learned the danger to a people of their neglect of the patriotic care they owe the National life intrusted to their keeping, should be well fitted to constantly admonish their fellow-citizens that the usefulness and beneficence of their plan of Government can only be preserved through their unselfish and loving support, and their contented willingness to accept in full return the peace, protection, and opportunity which it impartially bestows.

Not more surely do the rules of honesty and good faith fix the standard of individual character in a community than do these same rules determine the character and standing of a nation in the world of civilization. Neither the glitter of its power, nor the tinsel of its commercial prosperity, nor the gaudy show of its people's wealth, can conceal the cankering rust of national dishonesty, and cover the meanness of national bad faith. A constant stream of thoughtful, educated men should come from our universities and colleges preaching national honor and integrity, and teaching that a belief in the necessity of national obedience to the laws of God is not born of superstition.

I do not forget the practical necessity of political parties nor do I deny their desirability. I recognize wholesome differences of opinion touching legitimate governmental policies, and would by no means control or limit the utmost freedom in their discussion. I have only attempted to suggest the important patriotic service which our institutions of higher education and their graduates are fitted to render to our people, in the enforcement of those immutable truths and fundamental principles which are related to our National condition, but should never be dragged into the field of political strife nor impressed into the service of partisan contention.

When Collegiates Should Warn.

When the excitement of party warfare presses dangerously near our National safeguards, I would have the intelligent conservatism of our universities and colleges warn the contestants in impressive tones against the perils of a breach impossible to repair When popular discontent and passion are stimulated by the arts of designing partisans to a pitch perilously near to class hatred or sectional anger, I would have our universities and colleges sound the alarm in the name of American brotherhood and fraternal dependence. When the attempt is made to delude the people into the belief that their suffrages can change the operation of natural laws, I would have our universities and colleges proclaim that those laws are inexorable and far removed from political control.

When selfish interest seeks undue private benefit through Governmental aid, and public places are claimed as rewards of party service, I would have our universities and colleges persuade the people to a relinquishment of the demand for party spoils and exhort them to a disinterested and patriotic love of their Government for its own sake, and because in its true adjustment and unperverted operation it secures to every citizen his just share of the safety and prosperity it holds in store for all. When a design is apparent to lure the people from their honest thoughts and to blind their eyes to the sad plight of National dishonor and bad faith, I would have Princeton University, panoplied in her patriotic traditions and glorious memories, and joined by all the other universities and colleges of our land, cry out against the infliction of this treacherous and fatal wound. I would have the influence of these institutions on the side of religion and morality. I would have those they send out among the people not ashamed to acknowledge God, and to proclaim His interposition in the affairs of men, enjoining such obedience to His laws as makes manifest the path of National perpetuity and prosperity.

Should Participate in Politics.

I hasten to concede the good already accomplished by our educated men in purifying and steadying political sentiment; but I hope I may be allowed to intimate my belief that their work in these directions would be easier and more useful if it were less spasmodic and occasional. The disposition of our people is such that while they may be inclined to distrust those who only on rare occasions come among them from an exclusiveness savoring of assumed superiority, they readily listen to those who exhibit a real fellowship and a friendly and habitual interest in all that concerns the common welfare. Such a condition of intimacy would, I believe, not only improve the general political atmosphere, but would vastly increase the influence of our universities and colleges in their efforts to prevent popular delusions or correct them before they reach an acute and dangerous stage.

I am certain, therefore, that a more constant and active participation in political affairs on the part of our men of education would be of the greatest possible value to our country. It is exceedingly unfortunate that politics should be regarded in any quarter as an unclean thing, to be avoided by those claiming to be educated or respectable. It would be strange, indeed, if anything related to the administration of our Government or the welfare of our Nation should be essentially degrading. I believe it is not a superstitious sentiment that leads to the conviction that God has watched over our National life from its beginning. Who will say that the things worthy of God's regard and fostering care are unworthy of the touch of the wisest and best of men?

I would have those sent out by our universities and colleges, not only the counselors of their fellow-countrymen, but the tribunes of the people—fully appreciating every condition that presses upon their daily life, sympathetic in every untoward situation, quick and earnest in every effort to advance their happiness and welfare, and prompt and sturdy in the defense of all their rights.

I have but imperfectly expressed the thoughts to which I have not been able to deny utterance on an occasion so full of glad significance, and so pervaded by the atmosphere of patriotic aspiration. Born of these surroundings, the hope cannot be vain that the time is at hand when all our countrymen will more deeply appreciate the blessings of American citizenship, when their disinterested love of their Government will be quickened, when fanaticism and passion shall be banished from the field of politics, and when all our people, discarding every difference of condition or opportunity, will be seen under the banner of American brotherhood, marching steadily and unfalteringly on toward the bright heights of our National destiny.

PRINCETON'S NEW DEGREES.

Conferred Yesterday During the Alexander Hall Exercises.

PRINCETON, Oct. 22.—At the exercises in Alexander Hall this morning, degrees were conferred upon the following:

Doctor of Laws.

Karl Brugmann, Professor of Indogermanic Philology in the University of Leipsic, Germany.
Johannes Conrad, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Halle, Halle, Germany.
Wilhelm Dorpfeld, First Secretary of the German Archæological Institute, Athens, Greece.
Edward Dowden, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.
A. A. W. Hubrecht, Professor of Zoology in the University of Utrecht, Utrecht, Holland.
Felix Klein, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany.
Henri Moissan, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Paris and member of the French Academy of Sciences, Paris.
Edward Baynall Poulton, Hope Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford, Oxford, England.
Andrew Seth, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.
Goldwin Smith, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and formerly Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, Toronto, Canada.
Joseph John Thomson, Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.
James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Maurice Bloomfield, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
John B. Clark, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University, New-York City.
J. Willard Gibbs, Professor of Mathematical Physics in Yale University, New-Haven, Conn.
Daniel Coit Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
George Lincoln Goodale, Fisher Professor of Natural History and Director of the Botanical Garden in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
William Gardner Hale, Professor of Latin in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
The Hon. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.
Charles C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.
George William Hill, President of the American Mathematical Society, West Nyack, N. Y.
William James, Professor of Psychology in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
The Rev. George T. Ladd, Clark Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in Yale University, New-Haven, Conn.
S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Henry Charles Lea, Historian, Philadelphia, Penn.
Joseph LeConte, Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California, and President of the American Geological Society, Berkeley, Cal.
James Loudon, President of the University of Toronto, Canada.
Seth Low, President of Columbia University, New-York City.
John W. Mallet, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Silas Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia, Penn.
Simon Newcomb, Mathematical Astronomer, Nautical Almanac, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
William Peterson, Principal of McGill University and Professor of Classics, Montreal, Canada.
Ira Remsen, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Henry A. Rowland, Professor of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Professor of Greek in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Simon John McPherson of Chicago.
The Rev. Prof. Willis J. Beecher, Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. Prof. William Caven, Principal of Knox College, Toronto, and Professor of Exegetics and Biblical Criticism, Toronto, Canada.
The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, New-York City.
The Rev. Prof. George P. Fisher, Titus Street, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Dean of the University School in Yale University, New-Haven, Conn.
The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Grace Church, New-York City.
Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington, D. C.
The Rev. Professor Charles Marsh Mead, Riley Professor of Christian Theology in the Hartford Theological Seminary.
The Rev. Dr. Samuel Jack Niccolls, pastor Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo.
The Rev. Professor Matthew Brown Riddle, Memorial Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg, Penn.
The Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, D. C.
The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
The Rev. Professor Augustus H. Strong, President of the Rochester Theological Seminary and Davies Professor of Biblical Theology.
The Rev. Professor Joseph Henry Thayer, Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS.

Henry M. Baird, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in New-York University, New-York City.
Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century, New-York City.
Thomas R. Lounsbury, Professor of English in Yale University, New-Haven, Conn.
Francis Andrew March, Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.
Augustus St. Gaudens, New-York City.
Horace F. Scudder, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.
Charles Dudley Warner, New-York City.

The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon Edward Alexander McDowell, Professor of Music in Columbia University, New-York City.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred in absentia upon two persons: Lord Kelvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and Otto Struve, formerly Director of the observatory of Pulkowa, Russia.

Money Returned After Many Years.

From The Ashland (Ky.) Republican, Oct. 18.

Thirty-three years ago, in the State of Pennsylvania, two young people decided to get married by the elopement route. The lovesick swain forwarded to his turtle dove fifty good, sound dollars to enable her to fly to him, but alas for human hopes, the young lady's father intercepted the letter and pocketed the money. He likewise intercepted the letters that followed until the young man, disgusted at the silence of the one he loved, tore her image from his heart and set his cap for another. Years passed; both parties married, and moved from the Keystone State, the lady to the far West, the young man to Ashland, Ky., where he now draws a salary as an efficient city official. This morning the worthy Judge was dumfounded to receive a letter from his sweetheart of boyhood days, inclosing a portrait of herself and a check for $50. She had at last learned of the part played by her father in separating them and hastened to return the money, and the official—well, he got the check cashed, and is now offering to bet the money on McKinley's election.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Commissioner of Labor Statistics McDonough will begin his investigation into the condition of working women and the system of importing females into this country for immoral and other purposes Nov. 9. He will sit during the investigation at the branch office of his bureau, 331 East Fourteenth Street, and at the rooms of the Working Women's Society, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Kate Pascom of 902 Oak Street and her four-year-old boy were found dead on the floor of her home today. Death was caused by asphyxiation, the gas jets in the room being turned on by her. Her husband was working at Clinton, Mo., and failure to receive money from him prompted her act.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 22.—Dr. J. C. Moore, charged with the over issue of stock of the Union Publishing Company of Manchester, N. H., was found guilty to-day. Dr. Moore issued the stock to himself, and borrowed money on it as collateral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The United States Court of Claims to-day handed down judgments in 403 letter-carrier cases in favor of the claimants. Many of the cases were of carriers in New-York City and Trenton, N. J.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The standing committee of the Union Congregational Church in Columbus Avenue, this city, has invited the Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis of Newark, N. J., to the pastorate of the church.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Richard Hollihan, who is claimed by New-York on a charge of larceny, was arrested here last night. He admitted his identity, but declared that he is not guilty of a real estate swindle.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—Leonard Laflin, agent of the American Express Company at Brookfield, slipped from his bicycle in front of an electric car at that place this morning, and was killed.

MANASQUAN, Oct. 22.—While painting the tall flagpole at the State camp headquarters this morning, Bowditch Pearce, a Councilman, fell a distance of forty feet, and was killed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—D. A. Baker has been appointed stenographer by the Special Commissioner of Jurors of New-York City.

CARLISLE ON THE STUMP

THE SECRETARY BEGINS HIS KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

Speaks for Palmer and Buckner at Covington—Says He Is One of the "Old-Fashioned" Democrats Who Have No Modern Adulterations in Their Doctrines or Any Populistic or Communistic Appendages—Attempt at Disorder.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke this evening at Odd Fellows Hall, in the interest of sound-money Democracy.

The hall is not a large one, but had it been ten times as large it would not have held those who came to hear the Secretary.

Rumors had been circulated that an attempt would be made to break up the meeting.

There was a disorderly element present in the rear of the hall, who hissed loudly as Mr. Carlisle appeared on the stage. The majority of the audience, however, was in sympathy with the speaker, and drowned the hisses in vociferous cheering. The disturbers compelled the Secretary to stop several times during the early part of his speech, but were finally quieted by Mayor Rhinock, and with the exception of a few isolated yells for Bryan, no further trouble occurred.

A counter demonstration was held by the silverites in the street in front of the building, but it in no way interfered with the meeting inside the hall.

During the interruption in the earlier part of the meeting the Secretary requested those who did not care to hear him speak to leave the hall.

Mr. Carlisle spoke as follows:

"I have come here," said Mr. Carlisle, "to speak in behalf of Democratic candidates pledged to the principles of a Democratic platform, and my purpose is to discuss some of the pending political questions from a purely Democratic standpoint. We are not Republicans, or Populists, or fusionists; we are simply plain, old-fashioned Democrats, without any modern adulterations in our doctrines, or any Populistic or Communistic appendages to our organization."

Mr. Carlisle referred to the fact that here in this county, when less than twenty years old, he began his career as a public speaker by opposing the doctrines of the Know-Nothing Party, and he challenged his critics to show that since that time he had ever uttered an undemocratic sentiment or cast an undemocratic vote. Then he proceeded to an analysis of what the principles of Democracy were—meaning American Democracy, not "that wild, turbulent, and destructive form of Democracy which has been imported from abroad, and which is so nearly allied to anarchy that it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other."

The Indianapolis Ticket.

Of the candidates of the National Democracy he said:

"John M. Palmer and Simon Bolivar Buckner are not strangers to the American people; they were not discovered yesterday by the bewildered delegates to a political convention, and they will not be forgotten when the sound and fury of this remarkable campaign have subsided. They are soldiers and statesmen, ripe with the experience derived from long public service at critical periods in our history, and they stand conspicuously in this contest for law and order, for the inviolability of contracts, for the independence and manhood of all classes of our people, for just and equal taxation for public purposes only, for a sound and stable currency, and for the maintenance of the National authority and National honor under all circumstances."

In regard to the question of the regularity of the Indianapolis nominations he said:

"Let us inquire for a moment how far mere considerations of regularity are influencing the actions of our critics in this campaign. The nominations made at Chicago have been partially repudiated by the very men who made them in a majority of the States in the Union.

"The National and State Committees appointed to carry on the campaign and pledged to the support of both the nominees of the Chicago Convention—to the support of one just as much as to the support of the other—have in twenty-six or twenty-seven States deliberately entered into arrangements and combinations to deprive one of the nominees of a large number of Electoral votes and give them to another candidate not nominated by that convention, nor by any other convention even pretending to be Democratic; and yet these gentlemen have the assurance to call us bolters, and the Presidential candidate himself, who has countenanced and encouraged the sacrifice of his associate on the ticket, whose nomination was as regular as his own, tells us that we cannot get back into the Democratic Party unless we come in sackcloth and ashes.'

Thoroughgoing Democrats.

"Gentlemen, we are not out of the Democratic Party, and we do not intend to go out or be put out."

As to affairs in Kentucky, Mr. Carlisle charged that the State Committee, without authority, and in defiance of the State Convention, had traded off a part of the votes of the people and transferred them from some of the Electoral candidates regularly nominated by the Democratic Convention at Lexington, to other Electoral candidates selected by the Populist Committee, thus making it impossible for any citizen of this State so to cast his vote at the approaching election as to give the nominees of the Chicago Convention the entire benefit of his support.

Then he discussed what past Democratic platforms had been on the financial question, contrasting them with the Chicago declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He continued:

"Notwithstanding all that has been said, or may be hereafter said, to the contrary, we have now a distinct monetary system of our own, freely adopted by our own legislation, without dictation from or consultation with any other nation in the world, and we have the right and the power to change it or abolish it altogether whenever we choose.

"The excited orators who are traversing the land in every direction vexing the ears of the people with a reiteration of the statement that there is some party or some body of men in this country denying the right or authority of the United States to change its monetary system without the consent of some other nation, are simply evading the real questions at issue and misrepresenting the position of their opponents for the purpose of making unworthy appeals to the passions and prejudices of their audiences.

Question of National Honor.

"The question is not whether the United States alone have the power to adopt free coinage and silver monometallism, but whether, in view of our own domestic conditions and interests, and of our extensive commercial and financial relations with the other great civilized nations of the world, it would be good policy and good faith to make such a radical change in our currency and such a wholesale repudiation of our obligations. It is not a question of power; it is not a question of national independence; but it is a question of National prosperity and National honor."

Secretary Carlisle proceeded to discuss at length the economic effects of free-silver coinage. Its advocates, he said, advanced three distinct and wholly inconsistent propositions.

"Their first proposition," he went on to say, "is that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 will give the people cheap money, that it will reduce the value of the dollar about one-half, so that it will require about twice as many dollars to produce a given quantity of commodities as are required now. This is the high-price argument, and is addressed to the farmers and so-called debtor classes. Their second proposition is that free coinage will not make cheap or depreciated money, but will raise the value of the silver dollar to an equality with the present value of the gold dollar; and of course it requires no argument to convince an intelligent audience that, if this is true, prices will be no higher than they are now, and producers and debtors will get no more dollars than they get now.

"This is the argument addressed to the more conservative classes, who do not believe in a depreciated currency, but who have been persuaded that there is not a sufficient amount of money in the country.

A Marvelous Proposition.

"Their third proposition, which appears to be a compromise between the other two, is that free coinage will not increase the value of the silver dollar to an equality with the present value of the gold dollar, but that it will raise the value of silver up and bring the value of gold down, so that the two metals will meet at some intermediate point, and consequently establish parity at the ratio of 16 to 1. This argument is addressed to those who are supposed to be in favor of a depreciated currency, but are not yet quite ready to accept a dollar worth only 50 cents.

"Driven away from the advocacy of the first proposition in many parts of the country by reason of its manifest and gross injustice to the laboring man, to depositors in savings banks and other institutions, and to creditors generally, and forced by the unanswerable arguments of their opponents in other parts of the country to abandon the second on account of its demonstrated absurdity, they have resorted to the third as a compromise between the advocates of absolute fiatism and the advocates of partial or modified fiatism.

"But the contention that the United States alone can, by the free coinage of silver, increase the value of that metal and also reduce the value of gold, simply doubles the difficulties which our opponents have encountered in this discussion. To believe that free coinage by the United States alone would accomplish either of these results requires faith in fiatism which would remove mountains, but to believe that it would accomplish both exhibits a degree of credulity unparalleled in the annals of human affairs."

Taking up in detail each of these three propositions, Mr. Carlisle went on to show how the law of supply and demand and the recorded experience of the world for at least six centuries refuted each of them. The natural law on the subject, which we could neither repeal nor alter, seemed to be that when the production of coinage of either gold or silver into legal-tender money were increased in proportion to the production and coinage of the other metal, the relative value of the coins, thus disproportionately added to the circulation, decreased and the rule was the same whether the increase consisted of gold coins or silver coins.

Course of Other Nations.

To protect themselves against the evil effects of a threatened depreciation of their money, and to enable them to maintain the parity of their silver and gold coins already in use, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, and Venezuela had all been compelled since the year 1875 to suspend the coinage of legal-tender silver. Spain was forced also to stop the coinage in 1878, except on Government account, and in 1893 the Government of British India, a silver monometallic country, after an exhaustive examination of the subject in all its aspects, suspended the coinage on individual account for the avowed purpose of preventing the further fall of the silver rupee, and establishing a fixed par of exchange with London and other financial centres in Europe.

But according to the free-silver advocates, the statesmen and financiers of all these countries moved in exactly the wrong direction, and if they wanted to maintain parity, or to establish partiy, they ought to have opened their mints to the free-coinage of the silver in the world instead of closing them.

The increased coinage of legal-tender silver, at a ratio which overvalued that metal relatively to gold, would not diminish the demand for gold anywhere, nor terminate the struggle for its possession, but would greatly increase the demand and intensify the struggle, because if two kinds of money of the same denomination, but of unequal value, were in existence, everybody would strive to get the most valuable, and as the number of silver dollars increased their value relatively to gold would decrease.

"If," continued Mr. Carlisle, "we want to increase the prices of food and clothing and the other necessaries of life without increasing the demand for them or diminishing the supply, we must put on more taxes and erect more barriers between the producer and consumer, and we must turn back the advancing tide of scientific and industrial progress. We must abandon our railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and telephones, and go back to the old road wagon and stage coach on land, to the sailing vessel on the water, and conduct our social and business intercourse through the slow and expensive process of a mail carried on horseback over mud roads.

"We must remove the machinery from our mills and factories and mines, banish mowers and reapers and thrashers and drills and steel plows from our farms and return to the primitive methods of our forefathers, when every pin and nail, every plow and horseshoe, every shingle and plank, every thread of cotton, flax, and wool, and every form of iron and steel was made by hand, and when every grain of wheat and oats and rye was planted by hand, and every straw was slowly and laboriously gathered in the fields by human labor alone."

Honesty the Best Policy.

In opposition to any such policy as that proposed by the Chicago and Populist Conventions Mr. Carlisle urged that by holding fast to the best money the people would always have the best things that money could buy.

"Let us," he added, "preserve the credit and honor of our country and we will always have the respect and confidence of the world and can command its surplus capital on the most favorable terms for the development of our resources and the improvement of our social conditions. Let us keep the currency used by the people up to the highest standard of value recognized in the commercial world, and our international trade will bring us streams of gold from foreign lands in exchange for the products of our farms and shops and mines.

"Let us see to it that labor is not cheated with a false token and that the farmer shall not be required to exchange his products for a depreciated currency. Let us preserve for the use of all the people the dollar of the fathers, a dollar worth 100 cents everywhere."

Turning to other parts of the platform Mr. Carlisle said, even if the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were the only issue presented in this campaign, every old-time Democrat in the country would be fully justified in refusing to support the nominee of the Chicago and St. Louis Populist Conventions; but it was not the only issue, and might, in the end, prove to be not even the most important one. When was it ever before declared by any convention even pretending to be Democratic that the Federal Government had the Constitutional authority to interfere with private contracts between individual citizens of the same State?

A Revolution Threatened.

In view of the facts that it was also proposed to have the Government purchase and operate all the railroads and telegraph lines, and issue paper to pay for them; that it was to coin at the public expense all the silver in the world, if the owners of the bullion saw proper to present it at our mints; that it was to inaugurate and maintain a system of public works, whether needed or not, sufficient to give constant employment to all laborers who were not otherwise occupied, and that it was to establish postal savings banks in every part of the country to receive idle money on deposit and pay interest on it, whether it could use the money or not, it was not extravagant to say that the people were threatened with a social and political revolution of the gravest character, a revolution which if successful would subvert the fundamental principles upon which the Government was founded, tax the private industries of the people out of existence, and convert our system into a Socialistic despotism.

When to this extravagant and demoralizing scheme was added that other revolutionary feature of the Chicago platform, the substantial avowal of a purpose to make the judiciary part of the political machine by reconstructing the Supreme Court in order to dictate its judgments upon questions of Constitutional law, a plan of operations was proposed more dangerous to our institutions that was ever suggested by any party of the past.

Supply of Money Ample.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Carlisle said:

"If not artificially obstructed by bad local laws, or by war or other adverse influences, the supply of good money would always maintain its proper relation to the demand in every country, because when the volume becomes unduly depressed in one place, the deficiency will be immediately made good from other places where the demand is not so great and where profits on it are not so large. It is like the waters of the seas—if there are no storms to obstruct them, they will maintain their level all over the world.

"What do we see going on at this very moment? By reason of the excessive accumulation of money at the financial centres of Europe, the high rates of interest prevailing at New-York and elsewhere in this country, and the condition of our international trade, more than $60,000,000 in gold have been brought here during the last two months, and it is still coming.

"There are many who believe, or profess to believe, that the importations of gold are due to some artificial cause, some arrangement, combination, or agreement upon the part of an imaginary money power to accomplish certain political results, and that they will cease after the election.

Gold Moving by Natural Laws.

"I can assure your suspicious friends that there is nothing artificial in this movement of gold; that it is the natural and necessary result of the existing financial conditions on the opposite side of the Atlantic, and that it will cease whenever the equilibrium is substantially restored, whether that be before or after the election—it will certainly cease after the election, whether the equilibrium is restored or not, if the people of the United States by their votes inaugurate the policy of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the gold which favorable balances and profitable rates of interest have recently brought to our shores will depart from us as rapidly as the fastest ships can carry it across the sea.

"Our Treasury reserve will be immediately exhausted; the gold held by the people and financial institutions will cease to be used as money; the circulation will be suddenly and enormously contracted, not only by the withdrawal of gold, but on account of the inevitable panic which will prevail in every part of the country, and we shall enter at once upon a long period of suffering and distress unparalleled in our history.

"Until I have lost all confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, I cannot believe they will deliberately incur the risk of industrial and commercial ruin merely for the purpose of making a financial experiment which is opposed to all dictates of sound reason and condemned by the experience of all mankind."

Beautiful Women

are beautiful only through the power of health which makes a clear skin, bright eyes, a healthy color and a good complexion. Every woman may not be beautiful, but every woman may become more attractive by building up health with the aid of

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Unequalled as a tonic and stimulant for worn-out and tired bodies. It stirs up the sluggish blood, creates a good appetite, helps digestion and renews the vitality. Its effects are speedily shown in improved looks, increased strength, and better health.

Tell your grocer or druggist you must have Duffy's, and accept nothing else.

THEIR LAST DAY'S JUBILEE.

American Missionaries' Association Elect Officers.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The last day's jubilee meeting of the American Missionary Association was opened in Tremont Temple to-day by President Merrill E. Gates, LL. D. Addresses of greeting from sister societies were made by the Rev. Dr. George M. Boynton of Boston, Secretary of the Congregational Sunday School and Publication Society; the Rev. Dr. L. H. Cobb of New-York, who spoke for the Congregational Church Building Society; Thomas Weston of the Congregational Education Society; the Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. William Kincaid of the Home Missionary Society.

The Rev. Dr. James Brand of Oberlin, Ohio, spoke on "The American Highlanders—the Whites in the Southern Mountains." The Rev. Dr. C. W. Hiatt of Illinois spoke on "The Patriotic Bearings of the Work."

"Universal Brotherhood" was the theme of Bishop Benjamin Tanner Tucker of Springfield, Mo., Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Cooper of New-Britain, Conn., read the report of the Committee on Finance. The receipts of the year were $340,798, an increase of $33,251 over last year. The payments for the year were $311,223. The debt Sept. 30 was $66,572.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year at the business session: President—Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., Massachusetts; Vice Presidents—The Rev. F. A. Noble, Illinois; the Rev. Dr. McKenzie, Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, Missouri; the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, New-York; Honorary Secretary and Editor—The Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, Bible House, New-York; Corresponding Secretaries—The Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, the Rev. Dr. F. P. Woodbury, the Rev. Dr. C. J. Ryder; Recording Secretary—The Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby; Treasurer—H. W. Hubbard, all of the Bible House, New-York; Auditors—James H. Oliphant, D. C. Tiebout.

Executive Committee—For three years, Charles A. Hull, the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman, the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, the Rev. Edward Sampson Tead; for two years, in place of William H. Strong, Frank M. Brooks.

SHEATS LAW INVALID.

Florida Measure Against Teaching Whites and Blacks Together.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The following telegram was received to-day by the officials of the American Missionary Association:

"Orange Park, Fla., Oct. 22. To Dr. A. F. Beard, Jubilee Meeting, A. M. A., Boston—Sheats law this day declared unconstitutional and void. Will write.

"Rev. I. S. PERRY."

The Sheats law referred to was engineered through the Florida Legislature by W. N. Sheats, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It provided that it should be a penal offense for any individual, body of individuals, corporation, or association to conduct within the State of Florida any school of any grade, public, private, or parochial, wherein white persons and negroes should be instructed or boarded within the same building or taught in the same class, or at the same time, by the same teacher.

The test was made at Green Cove Springs in the case of the State of Florida versus B. D. Rowley, teacher in the school of the American Missionary Society at Orange Park, where it was alleged that negroes and whites were taught by the same teacher in the same class at the same time. It was held by the Judge that the title of the act was not broad enough to cover the contents of the bill. The title of the act is "An act to prohibit white and negro youths from being taught in the same school."

The act says that white and negro persons shall not be taught in the same building, in the same class, or at the same time, by the same teachers. It punishes whoever teaches in or patronizes such a school by a fine not exceeding $500 nor less than $150, or imprisonment for less than six months.

The ruling was made upon the motion of Bisbee & Rinehart, attorneys for the defense, to quash the indictment. The case, therefore, did not come before a jury. State Attorney Hartridge held that the defect in the title of the bill may easily be remedied by the next Legislature.

The passage of the law caused great indignation on the part of the Northern Missionary Societies, which have schools in Florida, and they announced their intention of fighting it in the United States courts. Superintendent of Education Sheats, who secured the passage of the law, was bitterly rought because of his course, by a few people in Florida, but he was overwhelmingly re-elected Superintendent at the recent election.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

Prof. Dr. B. Bunge, of the University of Dorpat, writes:

„A Safeguard of Health

FREE FROM ANY DISAGREEABLE OR IRRITATING EFFECT"

CAUTION: *None genuine without the signature of the firm* „Andreas Saxlehner" *on the label*

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lee—Rouss.

Announcement was made yesterday of the marriage of Miss Virginia Duane Rouss, daughter of Charles Broadway Rouss, to David Lee, son of R. Charles Lee of Harford County, Md. The marriage, which was a clandestine one, took place last Sunday morning at the Forty-fourth Street Methodist Church, near Tenth Avenue. The Rev. Wilber F. Brush, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, and Mrs. Brush and a servant acted as witnesses.

The marriage was a great surprise to the bride's parents, but to her brother, Peter W. Rouss, and many of the attachés of the Rouss store, it was no more than had been expected. The Rouss and Lee families have been on the most friendly terms for years, and when young Lee came to New-York three years ago to look for work, Mr. Rouss gave him a position in his Broadway store, and allowed him to make his home at the Rouss residence, 632 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Lee, who is now twenty-three years old, is cashier of the Rouss store. During the first two years of his residence in the Rouss household he showed no particular fancy for Miss Rouss, nor she for him, and it was only about eigth months ago that they began to seek one another's society.

Mr. Lee said yesterday that he and Miss Rouss had been engaged for some months, but had been afraid to tell her parents of their engagement.

Last Saturday he called on Mr. Brush and arranged for the ceremony. On Sunday morning Miss Rouss left her home and drove to the church, where Lee was waiting for her. After the ceremony they drove to the Rouss store, where the elder drove to the Rouss store, where the elder Mr. day. They broke the news to him, and received his forgiveness. Then Mrs. Rouss was informed of the marriage by telegraph, and after she had had an hour or so to think it over, the young couple went to ask her forgiveness. Yesterday cards were sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Rouss announcing the marriage of their daughter.

Peter W. Rouss, who, with his sister, will inherit the fortune made by their father, said to be about $6,000,000, will give the newly married couple a reception on Oct. 30 at his home, 241 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Rogers—Holton.

The wedding of Miss Ellen Frances Holton and Howard C. Rogers took place last evening in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Alice V. Stainsbury, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Rachael Ditridge, May Dutton, and Grace Williams. The best man was William P. Eager. The ushers were C. W. Holton, H. Miles Holton, Henry C. Brown, and Frederick L. Mosser. The bride was dressed in white silk, trimmed with chiffon, point lace, and ribbons. The maid of honor wore white organdie. The bride carried a bouquet of twenty-two rosebuds, one for each year of her age. The maid of honor's bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The wedding occurred on the thirty-first wedding anniversary of the bride's parents and the fourth of her sister's, Mrs. E. D. Washburne. After the ceremony a large reception took place at the home of the bride's parents, Major and Mrs. William H. H. Holton, 244 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Among the guests present were Mrs. D. B. Webster of Brattleborough, Vt.; Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Benjamin, Major and Mrs. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Styles, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Schermerhorn of Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. John Blares, Mrs. R. F. McMichael, Col. and Mrs. O. F. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Wells, Mr and Mrs. A. O. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Smedes, Miss Ella Patterson, and the members of the classical course class of '95 of the Normal College; Mr. and Mrs. Willard Rogers, Mrs. J. F. Rogers, and Miss E. F. Rogers. The bride's father was Major in the Vermont Volunteer service in 1862. At present he is Superintendent of the Barge Office. The bridegroom is Vice President of the Eddy Valve Company of Waterford, N. Y. His residence is at Lansingburg, N. Y., where he will take his bride.

Schwaberland—Masemann.

The marriage of Miss Dora Masemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Masemann, to Mr. Christian Schwaberland, took place at the home of the bride, 807 West End Avenue, last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Armend Miller. The maid of honor was Miss Veronica Schwaberland, and the best man was Mr. George C. Masemann. Master Herman Rowland Geiger and Miss Gertrude Irene Masemann acted as pages. The bride was attired in a gown of white duchesse satin, elaborately trimmed with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was festooned with orange blossoms. The ceremony was followed by a dinner to about sixty guests. The bride received many handsome gifts. The young couple left for an extended trip through the South. The guests present at the reception were: Mrs. Henry Schwaberland, the Misses Schwaberland, Miss M. Glimm, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Glimm, the Misses Glimm, Mr. and Mrs. George Schwaberland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Masemann, Miss Schirmer, and Miss Grace Masemann.

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CHICAGO WHEAT COLLAPSE

CREATED EXCITEMENT THAT BORDERED ON PANIC.

Wild Scenes on the Board of Trade and a Fall of 4 3-4 Cents—Price Went from 73 to 71 1-4 in Five Minutes—"Scarcity of Money the Key to the Situation," Says Armour—Bulls Undeterred—"Wait Until After Election."

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—December wheat took another big tumble on the Board of Trade to-day, and the wild excitement on 'Change which accompanied the collapse bordered on a panic.

There was a fall of 4¾ cents from yesterday's closing price, exceeding the advance for any day since the sensational upward movement began in this country and abroad. Late in the day there was a recovery, and the highest point during the morning session was 74¼ cents. The closing price was 70½ cents. Toward the closing hour the slump was so rapid that drops of a cent and more found no bidders.

The price went from 73 cents to 71¼ cents in five minutes. The scenes in the pit were such as Board of Trade history is made of. There was a frantic rush of sellers on the strength of a rumor that Cudahy had joined Armour in unloading his holdings.

Thousands of bushels were dumped on the market, but there were no buyers who could keep pace with the quantity offered. There were some heavy losses. The main cause of the decline was said to be failure to secure advances from the banks for buying cash wheat.

Within half an hour after the opening the price of December went down 2¾c., and the inexorable banker was blamed for refusing to lend money on any terms. The demand for money overshadowed all talk of foreign shortage, of shipments to India, or news from Australia and Russia.

Cash wheat sold below futures, and the price of the former declined from 6 to 7 cents before traders were allowed a breathing spell.

Armour said that the key to the situation was the scarcity of money and that the price of cash wheat was pulling future wheat down. The curb last night prepared the way for the slaughtering of the market price to-day. Wheat sold at 74 cents in the Street, and this, added to the cry of distress from the cash market, threw the pit into hysterics at the opening.

Houses were swamped with country orders to sell at a certain price if the decline continued. Most of them wanted the deal stopped at 74 cents to 74½ cents, but before they could as much as shout "Sold" the expert in the box marked the price down from 75¼ cents to 72½ cents. Then pandemonium broke loose in all its fury, and the bravest speculator was filled with a dread of what might come.

Bulls with big lines of December wheat who have been busy unloading during the last few days surrendered some more to the tottering market. They sold at prices which brought them fortunes, and took their chances of buying back again at a lower price. The bulls who have been crying "Dollar wheat," however, have not been silenced by the tumble of the last two days.

The bankers said that the election uncertainty made it imperative for conservative banks to decline loans for speculation in large sums. Armour's grain department stated that the money market was becoming more closely allied to the wheat market, and that the election was the only relief in sight.

AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

Elevator Companies Compelled to Sell Wheat.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.—The elevator companies, because of their inability to get money for wheat storage operations, are compelled to sell the wheat bought in the country in order to realize money with which to make further purchases. The demand for cash wheat is thus cut in two by the fact that terminal companies find it difficult to provide themselves with necessary money, so that millers come in as practically the only support of the cash market, and their wants are not sufficient to take all the wheat offered.

The result is the cash price has fallen heavily within a week, and elevator companies have widened their purchase charge from 3 cents to 4 and 5. They cannot pay more because they cannot sell the wheat except at a wide difference. The millers have no money to put in wheat, except when the offer is sufficiently low to warrant the payment of a high interest rate when they are fortunate enough to find one who is willing to lend money on the best security in the money market. The Minneapolis elevator companies have been in the habit of borrowing millions of money at 3½ and 4 per cent. on wheat security. But now little can be had, no matter what rate is offered. Up to within a few days there has been a fair supply of money for moving wheat.

The elevator companies have, however, been obliged to ship wheat to some extent to provide funds, but they have not cut prices to the farmer on that account. From a premium over December wheat, the price of cash wheat has fallen to 4 and 5 cents under December prices. As the elevator companies must sell in the open market, they cannot pay more than they can get.

EXPLANATION OF HIGH WHEAT.

Satire from Secretary Morton for Popocrat Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary Morton to-night gave expression to the following regarding the recent rise in wheat:

"The rise of wheat in Chicago and New-York markets during the last sixty days is about 20 cents a bushel. This is on a crop of 450,000,000 bushels. This on a crop of 450,000,000 bushels makes $90,000,000. And at least 200,000,000 bushels of this wheat are now owned by and in the hands of American farmers. Thus, in less than sixty days, wheat has made for its producers about $40,000,000.

"During the same period silver has declined 2 cents an ounce—from 68 cents to 66 cents. The alleged kinship of prices for wheat and silver is disproved.

"Wheat is divorced from silver on the lawful ground that the relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of values, and Bryan and Watson and Sewall are made co-respondents because of their scandalous assertions.

"If it be dishonest in a dollar to rise in its power to purchase wheat, is it not equally dishonest for wheat to rise in its power to purchase dollars?"

BEARS RULE ROOST AT ST. LOUIS.

Wheat Pit Was Wild for a Time Because of Rapid Changes.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Notwithstanding the effort of the bulls to maintain prices and even advance them, the speculative character of the advance in wheat was demonstrated to-day when the bears, almost without effort, lowered the December option from 76½ cents to 73⅝ cents. Liquidation by traders who wanted to get out on a rise aided the bears.

The first and most powerful factor was the fact that European markets responded so quickly and largely to yesterday's break on this side. A decrease in receipts did not materially check the general downward tendency.

A report that 650,000 bushels had been worked at Duluth for shipment yesterday and that the total engagements for export at New-York were 75 loads, with heavy clearances, caused a sudden stiffness in the market, but it soon died out and another decline set in. This started some liquidating, and there was a panic, the traders climbing over each other in their desire to sell. The pit was wild for a time, but just before the close there was a slight reaction. The selling was not heavy, as there was no one anxious to buy, as there had been a decline of 8 cents, with hardly a rally.

After a moment's rest, there was another break, and December dropped to 73 cents, but rallied slightly at the close, closing ⅛ of a cent better than that asked, but at a net loss for the day of 3¼ cents, and 9 cents down from the top. May opened at $1.38, fell to $1.36⅝, and closed at $1.37. Options reacted a little at the 2:30 P. M. session, and the market became firmer. December opened at $1.33½, and rose to $1.33¾, which was bid at the close. May recovered to $1.37½, closing at $1.37¼ bid.

TUMBLE IN WHEAT PRICES.

Drop Came During the Last Half Hour of the Day.

There was a vigorous reaction in wheat yesterday. Immediately after the opening of the market the trading became lively, but after a decline it picked up a second time, with considerable vigor. There was considerable liquidation selling, supplemented by short selling.

Foreign orders, both for buying and selling, came in, the latter preponderating. Wheat futures declined 1⅛c at the beginning. December wheat, which opened at 81c, went to 81¼c, and then dropped to 80c. This fluctuation took place within a few minutes.

The reaction was slow. It went to 80¾c, and then declined to 80 7-16c.

The market remained comparatively steady up to the last half hour of the session. Then there was a renewal of the morning's intense activity, great excitement, and prices tumbled 3 cents a bushel. The drop was by sixteenths at first, but as the offerings increased and holdings were flung over at the best price obtainable, the tumbling measured by half and quarter cents. The market closed nervous and unsettled. December wheat closed at 77½, a decline of 4¾ cents a bushel for the day. Altogether the wheat market was a pretty tame affair, except for the last half hour of the day.

San Francisco Market Depressed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Lower prices in the local wheat market were again the rule to-day. A great depressing factor in this market has been the fact that the demand for wheat for shipment to India has entirely ceased. At 9:15 May opened at $1.43, fell to $1.42½, and closed at $1.42⅝. December opened at $1.39 and sold down to $1.38¾. At 10:15 May opened at $1.43 and fell to $1.42¼ again. There were no sales of December. $1.38 bid and $1.38¾ asked. Just as the 11:15 session convened Chicago was breaking badly, and it had a demoralizing effect here. December opened at $1.38⅛, sold down to $1.33, and closed at $1.33¼.

South Australia Lacks Wheat.

ADELAIDE, Australia, Oct. 22.—There has been a total failure of the harvest in the northern part of South Australia, caused by a long-continued drought. Numbers of farmers have been ruined by the loss of their crops and are in a destitute condition. Wheat is one of the staple products of the colony, the latest statistics showing that of the 2,625,741 acres under cultivation in 1892-93 1,723,711 acres were sown to wheat.

Liverpool Market Weakened.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—The wheat market here to-day weakened under the influence of the big decline in the United States. Only a small business was done. California options closed from ½d. to 1½d. per cental lower. American red Winter futures closed from 3d. to 3½d. lower.

Robbed West End Avenue Houses.

Residents of the row of brown-stone houses on West End Avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, were excited on Tuesday evening by burglaries in two houses of the row. Footsteps were heard in what was supposed to be a vacant house on the block. The houses robbed were those of William E. Lanchantin, 567 West End Avenue, and J. F. Pulten, 573. The Pulten family had just finished dinner, when Mrs. Pulten's nine-year-old boy ran upstairs. He was startled to see a man in his mother's bedroom. He rushed down stairs and told his mother. When Mrs. Pulten arrived up stairs the thief was gone. He had taken a necklace valued at $100, a diamond clasp, and a small amount of money. While Mrs. Pulten was finding out what was missing, Mrs. Lanchantin came in to report that her room had been robbed. Her loss was three rings, one worth $300, a gold bracelt, and $3 in money. A policeman was called and subsequently detectives, but their efforts to find the thief have been fruitless. The house 569 West End Avenue has been vacant for ten days. Monday afternoon the caretaker went through the house and locked some of the inside as well as the outside doors. On Wednesday morning he was surprised to find all the doors unlocked. A window had been forced by a jimmy.

Used Mr. Borrowe's Name.

A man who gave his name as Hallett Alsop Borrowe was arrested early yesterday morning for refusing to pay his cab fare. In court he said that his name was not Borrowe, but was C. H. Burroughs of New-Jersey. He paid the cabman, and was then discharged. H. A. Borrowe's friends declare that it was not he who was arrested yesterday, as he was spending the night in New-Jersey with his mother.

This caused a renewal of the rumor concerning the engagement of Mr. Borrowe to Miss Corbin. Miss Annie Corbin, at the Corbin mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, made this flat denial of the rumor: "The report of my engagement to Mr. Hallett Alsop Borrowe is not authorized," said Miss Corbin; "and I think it very unkind for any one to publish such a report without ascertaining the truth. Please publish what I have said."

A Child Killed by a Trolley Car.

Thomas Cacce, Jr., five years old, son of Thomas Sacce, a tailor, who lives at 155 Lincoln Avenue, was run over and killed last night by trolley car No. 141 of the Union Railroad, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lincoln Avenue. The child was playing in the street in front of its home with some other children, and started to cross the cartrack in front of the car. He was rolled under the wheels and crushed. His shrieks attracted the attention of his father, who fainted when he saw his son under the wheels. The car was pulled back, and the child, who was still alive, was taken out. He died before an ambulance arrived. The motorman of the car, Jacob Ven of 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was arrested.

A Broker Attempts Suicide.

Gerald Griffin, twenty-nine years old, a broker, attempted to commit suicide at his home, 361 West Twenty-first Street, by turning on the gas in his room yesterday afternoon. Mary O'Brien, the servant girl, smelled the gas and traced the odor to Griffin's room on the third floor. He was lying in bed in an unconscious condition. Dr. Rice of 213 West Twenty-third Street and Dr. Weston of 400 West Twenty-second Street worked with him up to 9 o'clock last night. He was removed to the New-York Hospital in a critical condition.

It was said that he had been drinking heavily of late, and had become despondent on account of business troubles.

The Publishers' Club.

The Publishers' and Advertisers' Sound-Money Club, with headquarters at Rooms 21 and 22, Times Building, is holding rousing meetings each day, and is creating much enthusiasm in the ranks of the several newspapers, publishers, and advertising agents of this city. Already some 1,500 names are enrolled, and there are more to follow. Preparations are being actively pushed to make the grand demonstration on Oct. 31 the most successful event of its kind ever held.

WAS DELIBERATE MURDER

ASSASSIN OF MR. ANDRUS CAREFULLY LAID HIS PLANS.

Wires and Batteries in the Cellar—Fiendish and Ingenious Device for Making a Circuit—Coroner Made the Discovery Wednesday, but His Suspicions Were Lulled by a Policeman—Working on a Clue—Police Cling to Suicide.

YONKERS, Oct. 22.—The authorities of this city succeeded in demonstrating to their own satisfaction to-day that Hamlin J. Andrus was the victim of a foul conspiracy.

Four dry batteries and a lot of wire strung in the cellar under the office in which the Secretary of the Arlington Chemical Company met his death were unearthed. The authorities are satisfied that these were used to explode the bomb. Only two things are needed to make the case complete—the arrest of the murderer and the discovery of his motive.

Chief Mangin and his police stopped work on the case Wednesday evening. They were satisfied with the statement of Patrick Kiely, a machinist, who claimed to have furnished to Mr. Andrus the pipe from which the bomb was manufactured. They believed that Mr. Andrus had been experimenting with some kind of high explosive, in the attempt to make a bomb, and had been killed by an accidental explosion.

This theory was not accepted by Mr. Andrus's family and relatives, or Coroner Miles. They were sure that murder had been done, and this morning they proved it. After a search they discovered two fine wires, such as are usually connected with electric bells, running from a point under the desk, where the bomb exploded, into the cellar, where they were connected with four new dry cell batteries on a shelf. Then they were traced along the ceiling to a point over 100 feet away, where they ran over an unused furnace. At this point an ingenious contrivance was arranged, by which a man could stand at a safe distance and, by simply pulling slightly on a string, ignite the bomb. Before being removed, the contrivance was tried and found to work perfectly.

Pinkerton detectives have been set to work on the case by the Coroner and the Andrus family, and it is said that they already have important clues.

Coroner Miles gave the first intimation of the important discoveries in a statement to the newspaper men. It appears that he knew of the batteries under the office a short time after the explosion, but was thrown off the scent by the words of a watchman.

"I was looking about the premises," he said, "and a fellow whose name I think is Burke was with me. He is a kind of watchman at the factory. In prowling about the cellar I discovered these four batteries. They were at a point very close to the scene of the explosion. I had been looking for some electrical contrivance, as I thought one might have been used.

"'Ah,' I said, 'here is what we want. This explains matters.'

"'You are mistaken,' said Burke, 'those are the batteries connected with the telephone.'

"I paid no further attention to the batteries. But I was thoroughly convinced that Andrus had been murdered. Last night I held a conference with John E. Andrus and others, and we decided to employ detectives. During the night I thought about those batteries, and I became convinced that they had something to do with the explosion.

Tracing the Wires.

"This morning I made inquiries about the batteries. No one about the place had any knowledge of them. Only a magnetic telephone was used in the office, and this requires no batteries. I secured the assistance of Alderman Nugent, an electrician, and the police sent Mr. Pierce of a firm of electricians in John Street, New-York.

"From the batteries we traced the wires along a gas-pipe to the corner of the cellar. Then they went up through the flooring, along a gas-pipe to a point behind one corner of the big safe in the office, and along the floor to the point under the shelf or desk, where the bomb exploded.

"The other end of the wires ran from the batteries almost side by side with those leading into the office, to a corner of the cellar, then through a hole in the brick wall to another corner in a small room, and then along the ceiling, hanging from a steam pipe to an old boiler, formerly used by the company; then along another steam pipe and through another wall, which divides the cellar under the offices from the main cellar under the factory. The wires continued, by an indirect route, across this cellar to and over an old brick furnace that stands very close to a window leading to the back yard of the factory.

How the Circuit Was Made.

"Here's where the devilish contrivance for setting off the bomb was arranged. About two feet of the wires hung downward from the top of the furnace. A crude loop had been made at the end of one, about one and a half inches long. The lower part of this loop was bare, while the upper part still held the insulation. Running through this loop was another loop from the other, similarly arranged as regards the insulation. About two feet further on was a weight, composed of a piece of steel, used for handling heavy casks. To this was tied a cord, extending upward to a copper hook, hung on a nail.

"The weight was held up by this copper hook in such a manner that the loops of the wires came together on the insulation. Then the cord, which was about ten feet long, extended out of the window. A stiff pull on the cord would bend the copper hook, so that the weight would drop, pulling the wire loops out and connecting them on the bare parts. This would complete the circuit and ignite the bomb in the office, and the explosion would follow almost immediately.

"The man who strung those wires was a novice, but he was cunning, as the connecting device proves.

"I believe the man who fired the bomb was just outside the cellar, holding the cord that ran through the window. He might have stood in a small wooden outhouse, leaning against the main factory. This has a door leading into the yard near the window.

"I am satisfied that the affair worked this way, for I set it and pulled it off several times, and it worked as I have explained each time."

Means of Escape.

The Coroner was asked how a man might escape after pulling the cord.

"He would not need to run away," continued the Coroner, "He must have been familiar with the place to succeed in placing his wire and the bomb. Therefore, no suspicion would attach to him after he had set it off, if he remained on the premises, especially if he was employed there. Still he could climb over a back fence and escape by way of Garden Street."

"Do you suspect any one at present?" he was asked.

"No, I cannot say we do," he replied. "Our detectives are working on the case now, and we hope to make an arrest soon. Kiely has been with me all day and has not made any statement, but we do not suspect him. I have just received word from the chemist who is trying to find out what explosive was used, and he informs me he will be unable to tell before Monday.

Another Set of Wires.

"I might say," he continued, "that we found another set of wires strung along the length of the entire main cellar, near the front wall, which had evidently been in place about three weeks. It was put up in a crude manner, very much like the other. The wires were covered with a white insulation, and extended up to a point near the scene of the explosion. There was some indication that these wires had been attached to the batteries, but had been abandoned. The connection in this case was simple, but effective. Where the two wires passed over the brick furnace, the wires were but an inch apart. They were bare at this point for some distance, and by simply attaching a string to one and pulling it toward the other they would form a circuit. We found a dry battery in the back yard, which had been used. It was injured on the side. No one knows where it came from.

"It is my opinion that some one, probably the same person, attempted to blow up the factory some time before, but failed because his contrivance did not work. Then he hit upon the other plan. He may have been an Anarchist, or he may not have been."

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to-day to gain an entrance to the offices where the explosion occurred. No newspaper men were admitted, but, after several refusals, F. W. R. Eschmann, Superintendent for the chemical company, consented to talk. He admitted that valuable discoveries had been made, which confirmed the theory of murder, but beyond this he would say little.

Police Still Have Doubts.

Chief Mangin, who has clung to the theory of accidental explosion since he heard the story told by Patrick Kiely, would not admit to-night that he was wrong. Both he and Sergeant McLaughlin believe that Andrus arranged the whole device himself. They intimated that the dead man's life was insured for $50,000. This could not be confirmed.

The police have a small screw hook and a piece of cord, like the one used to set off the bomb, which they at first supposed was used to operate the window, in front of the desk used by Mr. Andrus. Coroner Miles insists that this cord held the bomb up under the desk, so that it could not be seen, and that it was possible to employ the waste-paper box without showing the bomb.

The Four Mysterious Batteries.

There are no marks on the four batteries by which they can be traced. Two were new and were bound up in one paper, with the top torn off. On the other two were the word "Prog" and the dates Feb. 7 and Dec. 30, supposed to indicate the time when they were charged. The two new batteries were made by the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company. Such batteries are sold by all electrical dealers.

The watchmen, who are on duty at the factory of the chemical company, do not have access to the offices. It has been found that the window catches are left unfastened, and it was possible to gain entrance to the cellar from the celler window at the back of the factory.

The funeral of Mr. Andrus will take place from the family residence Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. It is believed that the entire city will mourn. The services will be simple.

Coroner Mills will not hold the inquest Saturday, as announced at first. He said last night that it would not be held until some time next week.

DOINGS OF THE DOCK BOARD.

Commissioner Tells the Mayor of Its Troubles.

The Dock Board, at a meeting yesterday decided that all permits heretofore granted to maintain dumps and dumping boards on wharf property shall be revoked, the order going into effect April 30, 1897, and the privileges to be included in the sale of March 1.

Treasurer Einstein offered a resolution recommending that the Corporation Counsel be requested to discontinue dispossess proceedings against the wharf property on the East River between Eighteenth and Twenty-first Streets, which the board some time ago decided to acquire. No action was taken.

The usual display of bad blood manifested itself at the meeting, and afterward Commissioner Einstein called upon Mayor Strong. He told the Mayor that when he accepted the Dock Commissionership he did not understand that the probability of a criminal indictment went with the job, and yet as matters were going in the board it looked very much as though somebody would be haled before the Grand Jury.

He said that from a schedule showing the work now on hand it appeared that the Board would by the end of the year exceed its appropriations authorized by law by from $600,000 to $800,000.

"I don't want to be open to criminal indictment," said Mr. Einstein, "and that's the position each of us will be placed in if all of the work now in hand is prosecuted by the department."

SEIZED THE MONKEYS.

Property of Immigrants Who Cannot Land Confiscated.

There were ten in the party, equally well dressed, including father, mother, five children, all Bosnians, and three monkeys, nationality not recorded on the records of the Immigration Bureau.

They came in the steerage of the steamship Germanic, and form a troupe of strolling minstrels. They are not eligible immigrants, and must go back. At least, the immigration officials declared that the Bosnians must return, while the customs officials declared that the simian members of the party came under their jurisdiction, and, owing to the failure of their owners to pay duty, they confiscated the monkeys.

There was much wailing among the Bosnians when they saw their sole means of support being led awaw. Even the monkeys, which are performers, seemed to appreciate their predicament. They stopped their cavorting, and moped around a post they were tied to.

The question whether or not immigrants who are not permitted to land can be deprived of dutiable goods in theis possession may come before the Collector before the strolling band is sent away.

ANOTHER BATCH OF EAGLES.

Steamer Lahn Brought in $1,763,000 in Gold from Southampton.

The steamer Lahn, which arrived here from Southampton last Wednesday night, brought $1,763,000 in gold double eagles. It was consigned as follows: W. H. Crossman & Brother, $517,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $498,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $498,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $250,000. All, except the last, was deposited in the Sub-Treasury for verification. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. added to the Treasury's net gold reserve $604,000 in exchange for legal-tender notes. The $250,000 consigned to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. was deposited in the Chase National Bank.

The Rev. T. S. Potwin Self Slain.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22.—The Rev. Thomas Stoughton Potwin of this city committed suicide this afternoon by hanging. He was a native of East Windsor, Conn., and was sixty-seven years old. He was graduated at Yale College in 1851, and from the East Windsor Hill Seminary in 1858. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Franklin, N. Y., from 1860 to 1866, that being his only pastoral charge. He was Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum for nine years. He has lived in retirement in this city since 1887. For several months past he had been suffering from mental troubles. He leaves a wife and two adopted children.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

Annual Fall Exhibition of Gorham Silver.

In their annual exhibition, representative of what has been accomplished by them during the past twelve months, the Gorham Company desire to direct attention to the reproductions of the simple forms, pure outlines, and chaste effects characteristic of seventeenth and eighteenth century silver.

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WATSON'S LETTER TO APPEAR.

He Is Out of Patience and Will Give It to the Public Himself.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Chairman Washburn of the Populist Committee said to-day that he knew positively that Mr. Watson's letter accepting the St. Louis nomination would be made public before the end of the week. It would, he said, be given out by Mr. Watson himself, who was evidently out of patience at the manner in which he had been treated by Chairman Butler. When the Vice Presidential candidate gave Butler permission to give out the letter at his discretion, he did not intend this permission to extend to the suppression of the letter, and now that this seemed to be the fate of the communication, Mr. Watson has determined to make public the letter himself.

Mr. Washburn said he had seen a copy of the letter while visiting its author, and that it would make very interesting reading for some people.

Mr. Washburn left Chicago to-night for Nashville, Tenn., where he will meet Candidate Watson and National Committeeman Reed of Georgia by appointment. His mission is to report the result of his conference with Chairman Jones of the Democratic Committee, at which certain propositions from the Watson side were submitted as a basis of settling the internecine war against Sewall and fusion and changing the lukewarm support of Bryan on the part of Watson and his followers, who are opposed to fusion. Mr. Washburn would not speak in detail of the report he had to present to Mr. Watson, but stated that his conference with Senator Jones had been satisfactory, and the prospects were encouraging for complete harmony within the silver ranks next week.

HE MAY RECEIVE A FORTUNE.

A Man Supposed to be Dead for Fifteen Years Reappears.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 22.—Not long ago, Arnold Barshall, barrister, of 98 Nassau Street, New-York City, wrote to Chief of Police Russell, inquiring for the particulars of the accident or other agency which caused the death of Leopold Heck, fifteen years old, in Denver. In explanation, he stated that Miss Hugarthe Heck, a sister of the man named, had died, leaving a large fortune to be divided among the living heirs. It was necessary to establish the death of Leopold Heck in settling the estate.

An examination of the records of the department failed to confirm the alleged killing of Heck, so the Chief gave the case to the press, with the result that he to-day received a letter from Leopold Heck of Pueblo, who claims to be the man whose death Lawyer Barshall proposes to establish. He is an employe of the American Biscuit Company's branch establishment at Pueblo.

Mr. Barshall explained in his letter to Chief Russell that Leopold Heck was the father of nine children resident in the East, but Mr. Heck did not verify the statement or say why he has for fifteen years allowed himself to be considered dead.

Butler to Issue a Warning.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, Chairman of the Populist Committee, is said to be about to issue a circular advising the supporters of Mr. Bryan to "keep every eye open" and to "place cool, game men on guard" to watch and expose a game which he says the Republicans are contemplating in the Middle Western States and which he describes as follows:

"The plan as now revealed is for so much money to be put into the hands of township and ward managers, and so much to be given for a specified Republican gain. It has been found impossible to buy enough individual votes to carry the election, and the plan forecasted is to be the one. Instead of the voter the poll itself is to be tampered with. Our information is that this plan has already begun in Ohio."

Mason Will Not Follow Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Mr. Hanna and his associates in the National campaign considered the scheme of the Illinois Committee to send ex-Congressman Mason through the State close on Mr. Bryan's heels, and receiving protests against any action which could be made use of to create a clash between the political forces or to base a charge that Mr. Bryan's campaign tour was being interfered with, decided to-day to have Mr. Mason remain away. Mr. Mason, however, will keep his appointments in Iowa.

Message from W. W. Thomas, Jr.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—W. W. Thomas, Jr., former Minister to Sweden and Norway, writing to Col. Hahn from Toronto, South Dakota, said: "In my opinion, the Swedes will vote for McKinley. The tide is rising. Silver men are coming back everywhere. The Scandinavian farmers are in line here almost solidly. The rise in the price of wheat is helping. Majorities will be: North Dakota, 5,000; South Dakota, 10,000; Minnesota, 50,000.

Presented to Wesleyan.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 22.—The Alphonse Bel Collection of Foreign Coleoptera, numbering 1,430 specimens, collected from the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Holland, Spain, and Central America, has been presented to the Wesleyan Museum by Richard L. De Zeng of this city. The collection is remarkably fine, very valuable, and is not exceeded by that of any other college museum. It is now on exhibition in Judd Hall.

Reforms Need more than a Day

to bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

LOSS OF THE ROSENFELD.

Capt. Dunphy's Report of Her Foundering.

Capt. W. H. Dunphy of the American ship Willie Rosenield, which sprung a leak off Cape Horn and sank while trying to make the Brazilian coast, was a passenger on the Lamport & Holt steamship Newton, from Santos, which arrived yesterday noon.

Capt. Dunphy said that after weathering the gale the leak was found to be of such a serious nature as to render it hazardous to proceed, and Capt. Dunphy shaped his course for the Falkland Islands. Heavy weather and strong head winds were experienced, and it was impossible to make headway, so the ship was headed for Rio Janeiro.

When within 500 miles miles of that port a strong gale sprung up, and the heavy sea made the Rosenfeld labor heavily, and the leak became worse. Finally a new leak was discovered in another part of the ship, and it was decided to run for shore, but the leak gained too rapidly, and the boats were made ready and she was abondoned. Two hours afterward she sank.

The three boats in which the crew embarked were separated during the first night out. Capt. Dunphy, with the lifeboat and twelve men, steered for the nearest coast, distant about 400 miles, and landed eight days later, at Invituca, Brazil. The first mate's boat, with seven men, also made land a few days later, but the second mate's boat, also with seven men, had not been heard from at the time Capt. Dunphy sailed from Santos.

The Rosenfeld was a large wooden ship of 2,353 tons. She was built in 1885 at Bath, Me., and was owned principally by Arthur Sewall, the candidate for Vice President. Capt. Dunphy and his brother also owned a share in the vessel.

The Rosenfeld was bound from New-York for San Francisco. She sailed April 28 with a general cargo, valued at $100,000. She foundered Aug. 13.

CHURCH LITIGATION ENDED.

Southern Baptist Association Restores the Abyssinian Church.

After fifteen years' litigation, an order of discontinuance, by agreement, was filed Wednesday in the suit of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of this city against the Southern New-York Baptist Association. The church gained all it demanded.

In October, 1881, the Trustees of the church became dissatisfied with the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Spellman, and removed him and appointed the Rev. R. D. Wynn. Some of the congregation sided with Mr. Spellman, and demanded that he be retained in charge. The courts decided that Mr. Spellman had been properly removed. Mr. Spellman headed a secession and established a new church under the old title. The courts decided that he had no right to use the name. The Southern New-York Baptist Association hesitated about its action in the matter, and the Abyssinian Church brought suit to compel a restoration of all its rights, privileges, and franchise in the association.

At the last conference the association a resolution to restore the church to its old place was adopted unanimously, and the discontinuance of the suit was the logical outcome.

SAID HE WAS HOUSEWHIPPED.

William H. Blair Makes a Vague to a Policeman.

A man with a flowing white beard walked up to Policeman McCauley at the corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue at 9 o'cloc klast night and said:

"I've been horsewhipped by a woman."

He raised his hat and showed three big welts across his forehead.

In answer to the policeman's questions, the man said his name was William H. Blair, and that he boarded at 142 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Burnice King boarded there also with her husband, Harry C. King, a produce merchant. He said that Mrs. King had given him a beating, after her husband had invited him into his room early in the evening and locked the door. King, he said, held him, while Mrs. King plied a whip across his face. He had no idea, he said, what it all was about. McCauley accompanied the man to the house and arrested King and his wife, who were it the dining room with other boarders. Mrs. King is a small woman, weighing about 110 pounds. She and her husband declined to say anything about the matter.

Police After Colonizers.

Chief of Police Conlin issued twenty-one warrants yesterday for alleged "colonizers" in the Eldridge Street Precinct.

A large number of suspicious registrations have been investigated, but only twenty-one cases seemed to justify the issuing of warrants.

The police are also investigating alleged heavy "colonization" in the Thirty-first Assembly District, where it is said that 958 men registered who have lived in their election districts only thirty days.

Jeremiah Cuddy, thirty-two years old, of Spuyten Duyvil, an iron molder, was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning charged with illegal registration. Cuddy registered on Oct. 9, from a house on Johnson Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil. The police found that he had not lived there for four years and placed him under arrest. In court Cuddy acknowledged that he had no home, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beekman, to have the name of Harry L. Wright stricken from the registry rolls. Wright is a seaman on the battleship Texas, and shipped from Philadelphia in 1881. The application was made on the ground that Wright can legally vote only in Philadelphia. Decision was reserved.

Mongolian Pheasants in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The Mongolian pheasant, although introduced only a few years ago, is now the principal game bird of the State, as it increases rapidly and spreads all over the country. The old Oregon pheasant, so called, and the grouse prefer to stay close to timber, and it is claimed that the Mongolian pheasants drive them back, and have caused them to become scarcer. Away back from the cultivated fields, in some burn on the side of a mountain, grouse may still be found in numbers, and in some swampy sections, where the crab apple abounds, the old-style pheasant, or ruffed grouse, may be found; but the Mongolians lord it over the cultivated country throughout the Willamette Valley, and form at least 75 per cent. of the game seen in the markets here. The grouse, when young, is a fine bird. The Oregon pheasant retains its good qualities when full grown; but the Mongolian pheasant is generally conceded to be the best of all the game birds of Oregon.

Willian Morris and the Theatre.

George Bernard Shaw insists, in his whimsical way, that the late William Morris was an actor, dramatist, and musician as well as a poet, designer, and Socialist. Morris rarely went to the theatre. He had no definite opinion about the modern stage except that it was scarcely worth the notice of a poet and artist. Shaw says he saw his (Shaw's) plays, but does not give us Morris's opinion of them.

For a dramatic entertainment in aid of the Socialist League Morris wrote a "topical extravaganza" called "Nupkins Awakened." The principal personage was a caricature of Sir Peter Edlin, the magistrate who had been sending Socialists to jail. Morris acted the Archbishop of Canterbury with portentous dignity. The performance was given on the top floor of a factory. Shaw says it was uproariously funny. Morris also acted the comic old gentleman in a bath chafr in "The Duchess of Bayswater" at another Socialist benefit.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IN TREATING THE LUNGS.

Extracts from Dr. Hunter's Lectures.

(Continued.)

1. Now that we have the means of healing the lungs with certainty, it is important that the people know what different diseases affect our breathing organs—how they arise, in what way they lead to consumption, how consumption can be prevented and the principles which must govern its curative treatment.

2. The diseases that directly endanger the breathing organs are catarrh of the head and throat, influenza, ("grippe,") laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, and consumption.

Of these all except consumption are caused by colds, which result in congestion of the mucous lining of the air passages and lungs. Whenever the body becomes chilled, the blood is driven from the external to the internal surfaces. This rush of blood produces in the part to which it is driven what is known as congestion. Unless this congestion is quickly relieved the blood stagnates in the capillaries, causing irritation, and ending in inflammation.

If the blood be driven to the head and throat, it produces the inflammatory condition called catarrh, influenza, or faucitis. If it be driven to the upper windpipe, it causes laryngitis. If to the tubes of the lungs, bronchitis or asthma results, according to the form it takes. When the whole structure of the lung is involved in congestion it produces pneumonia.

All these diseases first occur in an acute form, and may end fatally as acute inflammations of the part affected. Acute pneumonia and bronchitis cause almost as many deaths each year as does consumption itself.

In most cases, however, colds and congestions soon lose their acute character, settle into a chronic state, and linger on for months or years before ending in consumption.

Consumption is the natural ending of all chronic inflammations of the mucous lining of the air passages and lungs. The way they act in producing consumption is to cause an abrasion of the epithelium, which exposes a raw surface in the lung to the attack of the germs of the air.

No consumption can arise without the attack of the bacilli, and the bacilli have no power to attack the lung until a raw surface is exposed for them to work upon. It follows, therefore, that we save from consumption by curing the chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, or pneumonia which causes the raw surface in the lungs upon which the bacilli fasten, and we cure consumption by destroying the bacilli in the lungs and healing the wounds they have inflicted upon them.

No inflammatory disease of the air passages of the lungs is curable by taking medicines by the stomach. The only hope known to medical science lies in the air the patient breathes. What is required is not a mere change of air, but air medicated according to the requirements of the disease. By diffusing soothing, cleansing, and healing medicine into the air all bronchial and pulmonary diseases of an inflammatory nature are promptly arrested and broken up. In consumption we need in addition antiseptic germicides to destroy and expel the bacilli, on which all the danger to the patient depends.

(To be continued.)

Note.—Readers of The N. Y. Times who are interested in the great work being done by Dr. Hunter in behalf of the afflicted can obtain his books free, giving full information about the home treatment of all lung complaints, and particulars of the grand sanitarium and Winter home for lung cases established by him at Netherwood, N. J., by addressing him at No. 117 West Forty-fifth Street, New-York.

STABBED WIFE AND SELF.

Then He Shot Her and Turned the Weapon on Himself.

Silvio Lenguerl, thirty-one years old, an Italian, of 324 East Twenty-first Street,

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:00.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night at the Circus—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Widow Jones—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Maria Stuart—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—In Mexico—1848—8:15.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1896.

MR. CLEVELAND AT PRINCETON.

It was a noble address that Mr. CLEVELAND delivered yesterday at Princeton, worthy of the occasion, of his office, and (by no means least) of himself. He viewed the memorable occasion, he intimated, in the light suggested by his own experience and his "mental situation." What he saw in it was the high duty of the university in turning out citizens who should know the essential principles of their Government, be true to them, defend and extend them, and carry their influence into every community of the land, everywhere practicing and inspiring intelligent, unselfish, unswerving patriotism. What Mr. CLEVELAND'S countrymen may well see in the occasion of yesterday was the first citizen of the Republic presenting in grave and simple words the ideal of citizenship which the great universities should build up, and of which he, whom no college trained, is to-day the completest and most conspicuous embodiment.

Consider, for a moment, what are the elements of this ideal which Mr. CLEVELAND set forth. First there is the "feeling of sincere brotherhood and a disposition to unite in mutual endeavor." When, in 1885, Mr. CLEVELAND became President he was the candidate of a party that for a half century had been regarded, and in many ways had actually been, sectional, but in that Administration, as in his second, his policy strengthened in every part of our common country the sentiment of "common brotherhood." Second, there is the recognition of "natural laws and economic truths which demand explicit obedience, and which should unalterably fix the bounds of wholesome popular discussion and the limits of political strife." All that a President could do to induce this recognition Mr. CLEVELAND has done. Every act of his and of his advisers has been guided by it. Every possible question as to what the Government would or could do has been decided by that view of the National honor that "demands implicit obedience" and admits of no quibbles. If, nevertheless, the National honor has become a subject of "political strife," it is because Mr. CLEVELAND'S own party has not been faithful to the standard he set for them, and because the rival party has been only less unfaithful.

The third element of citizenship set forth by Mr. CLEVELAND is the "unselfish and loving support of the Government," demanding for every citizen only "his just share of the safety and prosperity it holds in store for all." For this conception Mr. CLEVELAND as President has labored faithfully against many and great obstacles, and with a notable degree of success. If we compare the public service now with what it was a dozen years ago we shall realize how great has been the progress. And though there have been delays and shortcomings which THE TIMES has felt called upon to point out, it is still obvious that the immense advance made would have been impracticable but for the firmness of Mr. CLEVELAND.

In closing, the President said:

"Born of these surroundings, the hope cannot be vain that the time is at hand when all our countrymen will more deeply appreciate the blessings of American citizenship, when their disinterested love of their Government will be quickened, when fanaticism and passion shall be banished from the field of politics, and when all our people, discarding every difference of condition or opportunity, will be seen under the banner of American brotherhood, marching steadily and unfalteringly on toward the bright heights of our National destiny."

That is a hope all Americans can nourish fervently and with reason. No man has done more to make it possible than Mr. CLEVELAND.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING.

Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, in his speech in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, put very forcibly the argument which we have several times presented, that a large vote for PALMER and BUCKNER will have a much more salutary effect at the coming election than a sweeping majority for MCKINLEY and HOBART. An overwhelming vote against BRYAN and SEWALL is the most important thing, but it will be far better not to have it massed in one party, leaving the other disorganized and battered to pieces, but still clinging to its delusions. Republicans will vote for MCKINLEY, and that will make his election sure if sound-money Democrats vote for PALMER.

As Mr. SHEARMAN says, we do not want one party alone in favor of sound money hereafter, but both parties. There is danger that from other causes than the currency issue there may be a reaction in the next four years, swinging popular support away from the party in power. There is always a tendency in that direction, for causes of dissatisfaction are almost inevitable. The decisive factor in future campaigns, as in this, is likely to be the Central States to the west of New-York and Pennsylvania, where sentiment on the money question is not so securely settled as it is in this part of the country, and where political agitation is more intense. To put a quietus not merely upon the silver delusion, but upon all the pernicious elements that made the seething combination that controlled the Chicago Convention, it must be demonstrated that the Democratic Party, as well as the Republican Party, still holds to safe ground.

A large vote for PALMER and BUCKNER would be much more significant and reassuring for the future than an overwhelming vote for MCKINLEY and HOBART, and it would be just as certain to mean the crushing defeat of BRYAN and SEWALL, who will get very few Republican votes anywhere outside the "silver States." It would give the National Democratic Party the needed strength and support for taking possession of the party organization and directing its future course. As we have often said, it would be better for the Republican Party itself, for it would check the tendency to go to extremes, which always provoke a violent reaction. If BRYAN could be defeated by a distinctively Democratic vote given to a Democratic ticket, and MCKINLEY could be elected by the Republican vote alone, it would have a sobering effect upon the party in power and an inspiring effect upon the conservative and patriotic portion of the party in opposition, thus restoring a healthy equilibrium in our politics.

This argument should appeal especially to Democrats who are concerned for the principles of their party and for its future destiny. Their true position is defined by Mr. A. B. FARQUHAR of York, Penn., in a letter from which we print a passage elsewhere. BRYAN is not the candidate of their party, for the platform adopted at Chicago does not embody the principles of their party, and the candidate does not advocate those principles. If elected, he would not represent the policy of the party, but would bring disgrace upon it by involving the country in calamity. A genuine Democratic platform was adopted at Indianapolis, and the candidates there nominated should receive the votes of all Democrats who revolt at Bryanism.

WHEAT AND FREE SILVER.

The gloom that has pervaded Populistic circles since the price of wheat began to rise has been natural and inevitable. It has visibly chastened BRYAN. Whether he has attributed it to his nomination, as he ingeniously attributed the flow hitherward of gold, we have not looked through his recent speeches to ascertain. The distress of the American farmer is the political capital of the silverites and BRYAN is perfectly aware of this. "Five-cent cotton and fifty-cent wheat" are the respective rallying cries of the Populists of the South and West, but a good crop and good prices have several times dispelled financial heresies and broken up Farmer's Alliances and other rustic factions. And so the rise in the price of wheat may be counted upon to break up the free-silver party in the agricultural States.

The leading free-silver minds have been much exercised over this state of things, and have endeavored to find a way out. A bold and happy thought has struck our freak and free-silver contemporary, The Journal. This was nothing less than to represent the world-wide advance in the price of wheat as an electioneering scheme of the diabolical HANNA. The readers of The Journal are informed in the first place, in fat black letters, that "Wheat's Rise Was Planned." This large assurance was not borne out by anything under the heading, but it may have consoled some depressed Bryanite whose eye it met and who was willing to take it without inquiring for any proof. The next day The Journal waxed exceedingly bold, and gave the names and fortunes of the men engaged in what it called "A Political Scheme." The aggregate of their fortunes was put down at $150,000,000, which is rather a snug sum, but does not seem precisely adequate to "corner" the wheat markets of the world. At this point The Journal hesitated, and the freak-journal which hesitates is lost. A cosmopolitan "corner" of such a staple was too much even for The Journal.

Of course the facts are that the advance in wheat is a world-wide affair, and comes from an actual deficiency. There is a short crop in every wheat-exporting country except our own, so short in India that American wheat has been shipped there to supply the local demand. To talk of such an advance as the result of American political manipulation will not delude an agriculturist unless he be of exceptionally feeble mind. The Journal has continued to assure him in headlines that "Farmer Will Derive No Benefit from the Great Advance," and that "Farmers Won't Get Any of the Big Profits," but this is not likely to be the view of the farmer who is aware exactly where he "comes in." Our freak contemporary even represents that the farmers of Minnesota think the advance in their product was meant to "intimidate" them. It has not, however, found a farmer who is unwilling to be intimidated by a rise in the price of wheat, even when accompanied by a fall in the price of silver. The thoughtful MARION BUTLER says that this is the result of not passing the Anti-Option bill. If that bill had become law, it is to be inferred that the farmer would be still depressed and would look to BRYAN as his only salvation. Meanwhile the contortions of the silver people over the advance in wheat, however painful to the performers, are highly amusing to the spectators.

ARE OUR RELATIONS WITH TURKEY CORDIAL?

Minister TERRELL announces through The United Press that the relations between the Governments of Turkey and the United States are of the most cordial character. Just what he means by this is not evident. It may mean that his relations with the Sultan and the Porte are cordial. For a long time they appeared to be the reverse. If he has succeeded in gaining such a footing at the Palace and the Porte as will make his visits there less disagreeable and more productive of results than in the past, he is to be congratulated. If, however, he means just what he says, and is speaking for Secretary OLNEY and President CLEVELAND, then he must mean that he has received adequate assurance that the questions at issue between the two Governments are in fair prospect of speedy settlement. If so, still more is he to be congratulated, and not he alone, but the many Americans who, during his occupancy of the legation, have been unable to gain any satisfaction at all for their claims against the Turkish Government.

The United States has five chief claims against the Turkish Government—Indemnity for American property destroyed, with the connivance and, in some cases, under the authority of Turkish officials; punishment of Turkish officials and subjects for outrage to American persons and property; full recognition of the rights of those, whether native born or naturalized, who carry American passports; recognition, with the customary exequaturs, of American Consuls; admission to the Bosporus of an American dispatch boat. It also has presented urgently the cause of those Armenians now in this country who desire to have their families come to them. According to recent statements the Turkish Government has decided to yield this last and permit these women and children to come to their husbands and fathers. It has also, it is reported, consented to reopen the question of a naturalization treaty. So far that is all. One of the five claims is to be negotiated. As to the others not a word is said. Mr. KNAPP is still at Constantinople unable to return to his home. Mr. BERGHOLZ is still without his exequatur in Erzrum, and the Consuls for Harput and Alexandretta have not yet been appointed. Not a cent of indemnity for the outrages of a year ago has been paid, and not a man even brought to trial.

Minister TERRELL should know that whatever his own personal relations with the Turkish Government may be, the American people can have no cordial relations with a Government that commits such outrages on their fellow-citizens as the Turkish Government has committed until full reparation is made.

THE CITY'S MILK SUPPLY.

Three Inspectors of the Health Department applied the tuberculin test last week to 139 cows in the northern part of the city, and thus ascertained that 27 of these animals had tuberculosis, or the disease commonly called consumption. Nearly all of the cows condemned were found in one large herd, and the owner of this herd had been selling all the milk taken from it to the New-York Juvenile Asylum and the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

We recall the reports of similar inspections, made during the last two or three years, some of them in the Eastern States and others in the West, by which it was shown that the inmates of many asylums or other public institutions had been supplied with milk from tuberculous cows. In some instances of this kind, the diseased cows were owned by the State and were kept on a farm connected with the institution, and in others the animals were found in private herds near at hand. One of these discoveries was made in New-Jersey, and the proof that a large herd attached to a public institution in Illinois was in a very deplorable condition served as a part of the evidence which led the State Veterinarian to declare that 50 per cent. of the cows in the famous Elgin dairy district were tuberculous.

Even if a State will not attempt to stamp out this disease for the benefit of consumers generally, it should take measures to protect the inmates of its asylums and similar institutions. Surely it should not provide, in such institutions, milk which carries the germs of tuberculosis for the use of young children or of grown persons weakened by other diseases, and therefore peculiarly susceptible to infection. The Health Department of this city has undertaken to protect such consumers and all residents, so far as it can do this at present.

This examination of the cows within the city limits, and the results of it, however, direct attention to the fact that similar inspection work to insure the wholesomeness of the greater part of the milk consumed here—milk brought in from places over which the Health Department has no jurisdiction—has been almost wholly discontinued. If city cows which are diseased ought to be condemned and killed for the protection of our people, diseased cows in the neighboring counties of this State and adjoining States should be condemned for the same reason. It is practicable for the Department to reach all the dairy herds in the "milk district" of the city, and eventually, we think, it will undertake to prevent the sale here of tuberculous milk brought in from any place.

THE ACTOR-MANAGER.

The actor-manager is gradually beginning to assert himself on the American stage. In England he is now paramount, and no one doubts that he does more for the good of the drama than most of the managers who are not actors, much more than those who are merely speculators, and, so far as training goes, are as well fitted to prosper in the coal trade or "sensational" journalism as in theatricals.

MANSFIELD, CRANE, GILLETTE, OTIS SKINNER, (who has been developing rapidly of late,) MODJESKA, and FANNY DAVENPORT are all actor-managers who put the stamp of their own individuality upon their productions, and are restrained from achievements of more lasting value by their lack of permanently established theatres. Their field has recently been invaded by GEORGIA CAYVAN, who has shown the possession of hitherto unused talents of a high order as a producer of plays, and has grown wonderfully in dramatic facility, as her acting in "Squire Kate" shows.

In the prime of the WALLACKS, BURTON, and LAURA KEENE and the heyday of BOOTH the actor-manager controlled our stage. We have no desire to reflect adversely upon the artistic management of Mr. DALY, who has always been in close sympathy with the best of dramatic art, and a matchless trainer of actors, or upon the well-directed enterprise of Mr. PALMER and the FROHMANS. We could ill spare their services. But there is plenty of room at the top for the actor-manager, and the new vitality he or she can give to the stage will be most welcome.

THE POWER OF POLICE DISMISSAL.

The ground taken by President ROOSEVELT as to the degree of control the Police Commissioners should have over the force under them is one that THE TIMES has steadily urged for many years as sound. If it were now a new proposal, that the power of dismissal should be used by the Commissioners who are responsible for the force and its work, only on the approval of the courts of law, it would be seen to be absurd. You cannot hold men fairly or in fact responsible for doing a thing when you withhold from them the means of doing it. A good police force requires good police officers, and if the Commissioners cannot remove officers whom they think not good, they cannot secure the best force, cannot do the best work, and cannot be blamed for not doing it.

Not only Commissioners who sincerely seek to do good work are prevented from doing it, but Commissioners who don't care for good work, political schemers, personally greedy or unscrupulous or corrupt men in the commission, can do bad work and escape accountability. The system is bad clear through and has a bad effect in every direction. It never was intended to promote efficiency. The only plausible argument for it was that it would prevent abuse by the constantly changing Commissioners. It has not done that in the past, while it has helped wrongdoers on the commission to hide their wrongdoing.

The only logical and practical system is to give the head of the police force ample power and then keep a strict account of its use. And the only possible means of securing accountability is to concentrate power. This is recognized in business enterprises, and they are never successful where it is not recognized. It is recognized and applied in the army and navy, which are by far the most efficient branches of the public service. We shall never have a really efficient police force in this city until that principle is adopted.

Nothing is more unworthy of American citizens engaged in a political canvass than the disposition sometimes displayed, not simply to refuse to give the other side a hearing, but to deny it the right of utterance. It is the privilege of every citizen to keep away from public meetings and to refuse to listen to speeches, but when people calling themselves citizens try to break up meetings or to prevent freedom of speech, they degenerate into barbarians unworthy to have part in political action. These hoodlum practices are not confined to college boys or to the "wild West." Over in Brooklyn, where Mr. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD is running for Congress as a National Democrat against Mr. HURLEY, the present member, and Mr. CLANCY, Bryanite, he has not only been unable to induce either of these candidates to meet him in debate, but when he undertook to address an open-air meeting in Mr. CLANCY'S own special bailiwick the other night, the latter's lawless supporters defeated his effort by their interruptions and disorders. There was evidently a deliberate purpose to break up the meeting or to prevent Mr. REDFIELD from getting a hearing. This surely cannot help the cause of CLANCY.

REUBEN F. KOLB of Alabama, whose shrieks and howls about the alleged frauds by which he was prevented from becoming Governor of his State have scarcely ceased to echo over the land, is reported as saying now that he believes in "counting in BRYAN and SEWALL," if necessary, "especially," it is added, "since he felt convinced that a majority of the people of Alabama desired the election of BRYAN and SEWALL." This is a nice doctrine for a man who has complained of being counted out and has made loud demands for honest elections. No matter what the vote may be, he believes in counting in the candidates of his side, especially if he thinks the vote ought to be in favor of them. KOLB had better hold his peace on the subject of election frauds hereafter.

It is plain what the Coroner's jury in the case of CRANE, killed by the fall of a building in Madison Avenue, meant to say; but it is equally plain that it did not say it. It finds the Building Department "responsible" for "inefficient inspection," although in a legal sense the department has no criminal "responsibility," not being indictable. It means merely, as it subsequently explains, that the department has not money enough to do its work and therefore cannot be held responsible. The responsibility of the builders is, however, real and enforceable, and it ought to be enforced. CRANE came to his death through criminal negligence on somebody's part, and it is the duty of the District Attorney to see that the persons guilty of this negligence are indicted and prosecuted.

The Daily Bond Buyer states that the "mere threat of the free-silver policy" has had such an effect upon the municipal bond market that during the three months of the campaign over $100,000,000 of bonds offered have been "rejected, withdrawn, or defeated at the polls." It says that issues aggregating $9,000,000 are to be voted upon at the coming election and that sealed bids for $17,000,000 are to be opened from Nov. 5 to 17, the market for which will depend upon whether the maintenance of the gold standard is to be assured. What all this means as to public improvements, the employment of labor, and the prosperity of cities it requires no great financial ability to conceive.

It is rather a pity that the question whether horse racing for prizes is gambling was not fairly presented to the Court of Appeals in the Weaver case. The Court intimates that it would decide that question in the negative, but does not find it necessary to decide it at all, and rests its decision upon the more technical ground that the various chapters of the new racing laws do not form a single statute, as the appellant maintained they did, and that, consequently, they do not stand or fall together. The decisions on the new law have, however, been uniformly favorable to respectable racing, as distinguished from gambling, and the opposition to them is due to the fact that they make that distinction.

The conclusion of the Buda-Pesth chess tournament is not what American chess players hoped it would be. PILLSBURY'S performance at Brighton put him distinctly in the first rank, and in a tournament from which LASKER and STEINITZ were absent, it seems that he should have had more than an even chance against all of his competitors except TSCHIGORIN. He has been beaten, however, not only by that veteran, but by CHAROUSEK, a young player of his own age, or nearly so. Third prize, however, is much better than no prize, and, in addition to this, the Brooklyn player has the consolation of carrying off the special prize for the most brilliant game of the tournament.

Judge MORRISON'S education is proceeding gradually. He has got so far as to see that the election of ALTGELD to be Governor of Illinois would be a bad thing for the State, for the Democratic Party, and for civilization. He does not disclose the process by which he has come to this obvious conclusion, or explain his delay in reaching it. It is none the less sound. We trust that in the ten days before election Judge MORRISON will see his way clear to forming—or if he has already formed it to expressing—a like conclusion as to BRYAN. BRYAN is largely a creature of ALTGELD, so far as he is not a creature of accident. He is as bad a man, and though not so able or strong a man, could as President do much more harm than ALTGELD as Governor. Had the latter been born on American soil, he would doubtless have been the candidate of the Chicago Convention in place of BRYAN. As it is, BRYAN represents him and his most mischievous ideas. To bolt ALTGELD and accept BRYAN would be ridiculous.

Senator HILL was plainly right in describing as mattoids office holders under the present Administration who support BRYAN in the hope that in this way they will advance the chances of their retaining their offices. In the face of all accessible evidence as to the outcome of the election such action denotes a weak, if not a perverted, intellect. But there underlies the cases of these men a consideration too important to be ignored, which is moral rather than practical. Why should a subordinate office holder, like a Postmaster, hope to keep his place on account of his support of one candidate rather than another? Probably because his office was given to him on account of his politics. If that was the case, then the appointing officer is quite as much responsible as the appointee. "When," as Mr. CLEVELAND said at Princeton yesterday, "public places are claimed as the reward of party services," it is because public places have been given as the reward of party services. If those who take the reward are a poor lot—as obviously they are—what shall be said of those who bestow the reward?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent of The Boston Transcript suggests that the accounts of Trustees, executors, and others controlling funds not their own should be periodically examined by State officials, exactly as those of banks and insurance companies are examined. The result, he thinks, would be to prevent, in large measure at least, the now frequent defalcations committed by men of high reputation, but who are not able to withstand the extraordinary temptations to which they are exposed under present conditions.

—English wheelmen are asking in despairing tones when the railway companies in Great Britain are going to treat them in the matter of bicycle transportation as well as French, German, and American roads treat their cycling patrons. The British companies charge almost an extra fare for carrying a wheel, and insist on a release from all responsibility in case of accident to the machine, even if it is the result of an employe's carelessness or malice.

—A lot of people in whose veins is more or less of old THOMAS DUDLEY'S blood gathered at the Quincy House in Boston this week and ate a dinner and read papers in honor of that Colonial worthy. There was a lot of talk about Puritan virtues, but curiously hearty applause awarded one of the essayists who was bold enough to quote HAWTHORNE'S apt phrase: "GOD be thanked for such ancestors, and GOD be thanked that every century removes us further from them."

—Prof. KAYSER of the University of Bonn visited Johns Hopkins University last week, and while there bought for the German institution one of the micrometers invented and made by Prof. HENRY A. ROWLAND. This machine is recognized as the best of its kind in the world, and is regarded everywhere by scientists as indispensable in work requiring absolute accuracy of lining and adjustment.

—The experiment of introducing reindeer in Alaska has been a complete success. The animals are increasing at the rate of 60 per cent. a year, and will soon supply the natives with excellent and abundant food in place of the now almost exterminated seal and other wild animals, besides serving other purposes at once practically useful and directly civilizing.

—"Why not," asks The Boston Transcript, "make wheat the National flower? It is the flour of the Nation, and, besides, it is doing what it can to help in the maintenance of honest money and good government."

—An envelope is made in Germany with an opaque lining or inner coating of silver, which even a Röntgen ray cannot penetrate, making the contents of the envelope secure from all attempts at prying. How convenient for diplomats and for bashful lovers!

PERSONAL.

—DAVID STARR JORDAN, President of the Leland Stanford Junior University, is talked of at Washington as the man best fitted to succeed the late Prof. GOODE as Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the National Museum. President JORDAN, however, is contented where he is. "The Directorship of the National Museum," he says, "is the most important scientific position in the country, and five years ago I would have thought it the most desirable place that could be offered to me. But now I should not accept it."

—In a letter to the Harvard Club of San Francisco, President ELIOT pays a high tribute to Professors WHITNEY and CHILD as men whose death was a misfortune, not to a college but to a nation and the world. "Whenever we lose men of such eminence," wrote President ELIOT, "it always seems as if it were impossible to fill the vacant places, and, indeed, just the same places are never filled. The work which these two men did is not to be done again, and their opportunities will not occur again."

—Mrs. THOMAS L. HOVENDEN, widow of the artist who was killed by a train while crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tracks at Trenton last August, has been defeated in her suit for $50,000 damages. The case was tried at Norristown this week, and Judge WEAND held that Mr. HOVENDEN was guilty of contributory negligence, in that he did not wait for a cloud of smoke and dust, which veiled the track at the time, to clear away.

—MURRAY VANDIVER, the Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Maryland, is proudly showing a letter from the Treasury Department, announcing that as the result of the last examination by the special agents the Baltimore office is again graded as No. 1 for efficiency and accuracy. Mr. VANDIVER in communicating this letter to his subordinates modestly gives all credit for it to their intelligent devotion to duty.

The Real Democratic Party.

A letter from Mr. A. B. Farquhar, a prominent Democrat of York, Penn., in reply to one from a citizen of Scranton, is published in The Philadelphia Record. Preliminary to an argument on the money question and a declaration of reasons for opposing both Bryan and McKinley, the writer makes the following claim to party fidelity: "The accusation of having 'deserted the candidates of my party' I unhesitatingly deny. I have never belonged to or associated myself with any party whose leading aims were to cripple the Executive in maintaining just Federal authority and to impair the obligation of contracts. True, I have given my adherence, and been glad and proud to give it, to a party that thrice supported Grover Cleveland for President, four times voted for John G. Carlisle as Speaker of the House, and made William L. Wilson its Chairman of Ways and Means when that post was most important; but that such adherence imposes any obligation upon me, at this hour, blindly and servilely to follow a party that has nothing but aspersion and obloquy for those great leaders, it is preposterous to pretend. 'Regularly nominated at Chicago,' forsooth. Do you mean to say that the method by which a candidate is named is everything, while the principles he stands for are nothing? Does 'the party,' in your acceptation, mean merely a machine, and not a policy for advancing the public good? I have never had a moment's doubt or question on these points. The political principles to which I have always been faithful, I found contemned and repudiated at Chicago, but bravely upheld and proclaimed at Indianapolis. I recognized my own where I found it, and what was it to me that the earlier body could call itself 'regular,' denying that comforting appellation to the later. What is it to any man if his cashier absconds with intrusted funds how 'regularly' that cashier was appointed? If his team runs off with his carriage, what matter how methodical and orderly was the manner of its hitching up?

"Not only to the great Democratic statesmen with whom I am standing to-day—to our noble President and Cabinet; to all our accepted and respected leaders in New-York and New-England, with insignificant exceptions; to Hensel, Singerly, McClure, Wright, McCandless, Potts Given, Beck, Cassatt, and many others in our own State; to our best party men in Kentucky and Wisconsin, and many of our best men in Virginia and elsewhere; to the great newspapers that have done most earnest and valiant battle for our cause—not only to those can I appeal to sustain me in my view as to so-called 'regularity' at Chicago. What did your own Bryan say before the convention? Did he not refuse to support its nominee unless he should be a pronounced free-silver man, on the ground that silver was the all-important and prominent issue? The challenge that he threw to us we accept, the advice he tenders us we follow. To us now, as to him before the convention declared itself, a policy is of more importance than a political machine."

HIGHLY PROTECTED LUMBER.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Tribune, with a fatuity beyond comprehension, quotes this paragraph in the report of Mr. Coolidge, Treasurer of the Amoskeag Mills, on the Merrimac River, and supplements it with its own approval:

The woods hold back the water and allow it to trickle slowly into the streams; cut down the woods, and the rain, running rapidly over the surface of the ground, which is baked by the sun or frozen hard by the Winter cold, pours all at once into the streams, turns them into roaring torrents, and finds its way all at once into the Merrimac, sweeping everything before it. In a few days the river sinks rapidly, and becomes in time of drought and insignificant stream. Had the forests been left, no sudden discharge of water would have taken place, and all through low water streams would have trickled through the woods and swollen the Merrimac when it was low.

Are not these freshets and droughts the handmaids of protection? A few days ago a deputation of lumbermen came down from the woods and made a pilgrimage to Canton. They went away happy, for the Major assured them that when he becomes President he will see to it that their distressed condition shall be considered, and that a satisfactory duty shall be assessed on Canadian lumber.

Now, Canada possesses virgin forests inexhaustible for many years. At present we get from Canada millions of feet of lumber; but when the McKinley duty closes down on her, our trees instead of hers will be cut down, and for all McKinley cares, the affluants of the Merrimac, the Connecticut, the Hudson, and the Susquehanna may get on rampages or dry up. He told the lumbermen that their interests and those of the American people were the same. He told the same story to the steel workers, the coal miners, the iron miners, and all other pilgrims of all other protected industries. Nine-tenths of the people who are not in protected occupations have not been there, for there is not room enough for them around the doorstep. Perhaps none of the industries has suffered as much as that of the lumbermen. It has always been especially favored heretofore, as when, for example, after the Chicago fire, Congress passed a law admitting free of duty all materials for rebuilding the city, saving and excepting—lumber!

Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are separated from Canada only by the St. Lawrence and the lakes. The lumber barons own nearly all the forests on our side of these waters. They employ Canadians to come over to fell the trees and saw them up into planks, boards, and shingles. This done, the Canadians go home to spend the money they have earned, and in the next season they return. They have not done so much of this lately as before. But when protection triumphs agai the old methods will be resumed. Canad ans will still do the work in either case, but under McKinleyism, a few American labor barons will get more profit than they get now, and American streams from the north will share the fate of the Merrimac.

JOHN CODMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1896.

DOUBLE BALLADE.

From The Boston Transcript.

"The man is nothing, the work is all."
This world is but a noisy show,
A mighty, motley masquerade,
Where countless actors come and go,
A tragedy and gasconade,
Where many puzzling parts are played;
Till curtained with Death's dusty pall,
And in Time's testing balance weighed,
The man is nothing, the work is all.

Forward they press, both high and low,
And rich and poor, and gay and staid;
Some climb where Fame's fair mountainy glow,
While others grovel in the glade;
But when, at last, the sexton's spade
Hath built the bed to which they crawl,
When requiems roll, and prayers are prayed,
The man is nothing, the work is all.

Though rivers red as crimson flow
Beneath the shot-torn barricade;
Though on the clay of fallen foe,
Thrones have been reared with reeking blade;
Still war is but a sorry trade,
And often but a murderous brawl,
And even Glory's gleam will fade;
The man is nothing, the work is all.

Fate's shuttle flashes to and fro,
And many curious webs are made;
For Fortune may her smile bestow,
And light some dullard through the shade,
To where Fame's glittering prize is paid;
While Genius labors like a thrall,
And lifts the world without her aid;
The man is nothing, the work is all.

In vilest soil the seed may grow,
For many a living germ hath strayed
To where the sower meant not to sow;
The heart of reckless renegade,
Ere this, hath been a shrine, where swayed
Truth's sacred censers, letting fall
The spark unknown, and yet obeyed;
The man is nothing, the work is all.

To some misleading guides we owe
Lights that have made up retrograde;
While others from Time's ramparts throw
To us a shining escalade,
By which we shall, at last, invade
Truth's glorious and eternal hall;
Or fair, or foul, in Life's crusade,
The man is nothing, the work is all.

ENVOY.

Whate'er we glory or upbraid
The good or bad, the great or small,
Time laughs at our rhodomontade,
The man is nothing, the work is all.

LOUIS A. ROBERTSON.

PRINCESS HELENE IN ROME

A ROYAL RECEPTION GREETS HER ON HER ARRIVAL.

The Future Crown Princess of Italy Cheered by Thousands of Italian Citizens—Queen Margherita the First to Greet Her as She Alighted from the Train—Overwhelmed by the Welcome Accorded to Her in Italy's Capital.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Princess Helene of Montenegro, the affianced bride of the Prince of Naples, whose marriage to the Crown Prince of Italy will take place on Oct. 24, arrived here at 11 o'clock this forenoon, accompanied by the members of her family, who are to be present at the wedding. From an early hour in the morning until the arrival of the Princess the streets from the railway station to the Piazza di Quirinal were crowded with people, and along the entire route there was a profuse display of Italian and Montenegrin flags. The Piazza Termini had been transformed into a huge amphitheatre, capable of accommodating 5,000 persons, and this was filled to overflowing.

Included in the vast crowd which awaited the arrival of the Princess outside the station were a large number of the Societies of Rome and the provinces, with bands of music and flying flags and banners. Assembled within the station for the purpose of greeting the future Crown Princess of Italy, were the Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister, and the members of his Cabinet; the Mayor and the Municipal Council of Rome, the Senators, the members of the Chamber of Deputies, the members of the Diplomatic corps, and other dignitaries.

Shortly before the arrival of the Princess's train, the bands of the various regiments lining the route from the station to the Quirinal played the Royal March, which heralded the approach of the King, and a few minutes afterward the royal party, consisting of King Humbert, Queen Margherita, the Queen of Portugal, the Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal; Princess Letitia, widow of the Duke of Aosta, King Humbert's brother; the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, and the Count of Turin, drove up to the station.

The train arrived a few minutes later, and immediately upon its arrival King Humbert and Queen Margherita advanced to greet their future daughter-in-law. When the train stopped, the Prince of Naples, who was escorting his fiancée, assisted her to alight. The Prince was attired in the uniform of a General of the Italian Army. As the Princess stepped upon the platform, Queen Margherita was first to greet her, kissing her four times. King Humbert then embraced Princess Helene, and the Prince of Montenegro kissed the hand of Queen Margherita.

The Queen, Princess Helene, and the other Princesses then entered the waiting rooms of the station, where they remained until the procession was formed. The waiting rooms were gorgeously decorated with massed flowers.

The procession was headed by twenty State carriages, containing the royal party, which were followed by a regiment of cuirassiers. As the procession started from the station the cannon at the Castle of St. Angelo began to boom, and the crowds, which filled every available space, sent up cheer after cheer. The progress of Princess Helene through the streets from the station to the Quirinal was a veritable triumph. Fully 300,000 cheering people lined the route, and the troops in front of them at times found great difficulty in restraining their enthusiasm sufficiently to keep them within bounds.

Princess Helene became greatly excited at the grandeur of her reception, and several times shed tears. The Princess and the royal party reached the Quirinal at noon. Several persons were severely squeezed in the vast crowds, but no one was seriously hurt.

The populace was greatly disappointed at what it was disposed to regard as the coldness of Princess Helene's manner. As a matter of fact, however, the Princess was completely astounded at the reception, and was totally unable to respond to the noisy greetings of the people. Princess Helene wore a green velvet gown and mantle, embroidered with silver, and collarette of ostrich feathers. Queen Margherita looked radiantly beautiful and happy as she sat in the State carriage by the side of her prospective daughter-in-law.

The Dowager Queen of Portugal, who is visiting this city, did not go to the station to meet the Crown Prince and his betrothed. The rumored reason of her absence is that she is displeased with the coolness of the reception accorded her upon her arrival here, which is ascribed to the popular resentment against the conduct toward Italy of the King of Portugal.

The pallor and constraint of Princess Helene, which were much commented upon by the people, are attributed to the roughness of the voyage across the Adriatic from Antibari to Bari, and to the fatigue of the ceremonies yesterday at the latter place, which included her reception in the Catholic Church.

A CHINESE DOCTOR KIDNAPPED.

To be Sent Back to China to be Tried for Treason.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A great sensation was created this afternoon by the publication in The Globe of a story that detectives, at the instance of the Foreign Office, have been watching the Chinese Embassy here for some days past, in consequence of two Chinese officials having seized and kidnapped a Chinese physician named Sun Yat Sen, belonging to Hongkong, as he was passing the Chinese Embassy on Oct. 17, the kidnapped man having been detained in the embassy ever since.

In explanation of this act, The Globe says that in November, 1895, a conspiracy was formed to depose the Tartar dynasty in China, beginning with the seizure of the Viceroy at Canton. For this purpose, 400 coolies were imported into Canton from Hongkong. The existence of the conspiracy leaked out, and the authorities seized and beheaded fifteen of the leaders, but the others managed to make their escape, among them Sun Yat Sen, who went to America, passed through that country, and finally came to England, and has since been in London.

According to The Globe, friends of the kidnapped man say that a ship has already been chartered by the Chinese Embassy to take him back to China. The British authorities are powerless to rescue the man from the embassy, as the law does not permit the embassy or legation of a foreign country to be invaded.

Sir Halliday Macartney, Councilor of the Chinese Legation, confirms the report of the detention of Sun Yat Sen, but says that he was arrested. He denies that the prisoner was kidnapped, and adds that Sun Yat Sen entered the Legation voluntarily more than once.

The Central News says it has learned that Sun Yat Sen is highly educated. He claims to be a British subject, and says that he was born in Hongkong. This, however, is doubtful. He was arrested on Oct. 11, and his friends fear that he will be poisoned while a prisoner at the Legation. It is said that he was in Washington for some time while en route to England, and that while there he was closely followed by spies.

MUSSULMANS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

A Fight Between the Guards at the Sultan's Palaces.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Russian Black Sea fleet a few days ago visited Trebizond, in Asiatic Turkey, and that its appearance caused a panic among the Mussulmans of the city, who apparently feared that the object of the visit was to inflict punishment for the massacres of Armenians. Filled with this belief, the Mussulmans fled to the houses occupied by Armenians, thinking that they would afford them safe refuge from the Russians. The fleet sailed away the day after its arrival, much to the ease of mind of the followers of the Prophet.

The Temps publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that a fight has occurred between the Albanian and Turkish guards on duty at the palaces of the Sultan, and that several of the combatants on each side were killed. The dispatch does not give the date of the occurrence.

RATE OF DISCOUNT RAISED AGAIN.

But Still Plenty of Loanable Capital in England.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced to-day from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent.

The Globe in its financial article says: "The rise in the Bank of England's discount rate is not likely to affect trade, though it will hurt imprudent speculators, for a rise in the bank rate can stop the American drain of gold the moment it approaches the danger point. The money market has still a superabundance of loanable capital, which is obtainable at cheap rates upon good security."

America's Interests in Samoa.

APIA, Samoa, Oct. 7.—Chief Justice Ide has rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of Neylan and Hobbs of San Francisco versus Harris and others of New-Zealand for possession of the property commonly called the "Polynesian Lands of Samoa." The total claim amounted to $822,582. The defendants were given until Nov. 7 to pay the amount, but it is not believed they will do so. Therefore, it is a foregone conclusion that America's private interests in Samoa will shortly be increased by the ownership of 22,000 acres of land, which will nearly equal those of Great Britain in these islands.

Missionary Vessel Wrecked.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 22.—The missionary vessel D y Spring has been wrecked on the Island of New-Caledonia. There were seventeen persons on board of her, eight of whom were saved. The fate of the others is unknown, but it is fared that they have perished.

The Shipping Record gives the details of a British three-masted schooner named Day Spring, which is, presumably, the vessel wrecked. She was built at Johnson's Bay, N. S. W., in 1873, and her hailing port was Sydney. She was of 159 tons burden. Her owner is given as J. Cosh.

Ivory's Good Character.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Mr. Roosevelt of the American Embassy said that the embassy had received several letters from New-York stating that Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamite conspirator, who was arrested in Glasgow on Sept. 12 under the name of Edward Bell, was a man of good character, but weak, and apt to be influenced by his associates.

To be Built by American Money.

PEKIN, Oct. 22.—An American syndicate will advance 30,000,000 taels for the construction of the Hankow-Pekin Railroad. The line will be 700 miles long, and will cross twenty-seven rivers, including the Whang-Ho, all of which will have to be bridged. The entire works will be transferred to the syndicate, but the shares of the company will ostensibly be held by China.

Notes of Various Interest.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Aden says that the small British steamer Tuna, Capt. Peters, has been wrecked off Zeyla in a cyclone in the Gulf of Aden. Her crew was lost. The Tuna was a steel and iron screw steamer of 163 tons, 110 feet long, 19 feet 2 inches beam, and 9 feet deep. She was built in Newcastle in 1885, and was owned by Cowassee, Dinshaw & Brothers of Aden and Bombay.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Torrential rains have fallen throughout Upper Italy, and all railway trains are delayed in consequence. High tides have prevailed in the Venice districts. The Grand Canal of Venice has overflowed into the Piazza St. Mark, submerging it to the depth of two feet.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Helsingfors says that an unknown steamer has been lost off Kallbadan, Finland. The fate of her crew has not been ascertained. A salvage steamer has been sent to search for them.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The Emperor and Empress returned to Potsdam at 8 o'clock this morning from their visit to Wiesbaden and Darmstadt.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Heavy snowstorms are reported in the north of England and Scotland.

A Famous Little Town in Ohio.

From The Washington Star.

Nestled among the green hills, covered with grass, and dotted here and there with forest trees, lies the pretty town of Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, second in age to Marietta, the oldest town in the State. A pretty little stream, Beaver Creek, winds around on the south side of the town, which embraces some 3,500 souls. It is an historic old place, and from its people have come the "fighting McCooks" of military fame; the Vallandighams, of whom Clement L. was a very prominent member, and many others. Edwin M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War, argued cases within the Court House walls. Mark Hanna was born and reared there, and Major McKinley's ancestors lived there. His great-grandfather and grandfather were citizens of the town, and the Major was born a few miles from there, and still owns a small farm in the county. His successor in Congress, R. W. Taylor, resides there.

Under the Wrong Tree.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A rich man of this city gave a chestnut party. The chestnut supply at the point he had selected for the party was scarce. There was a splendid tree, but its crop was light. Wealth is the true father of expedients. The rich man bought a generous supply of chestnuts and sent them out to be carefully scattered beneath the tree. When the party arrived at the nutting ground, the tree had been shaken and on the ground lay a remarkably generous supply of nuts. The business of gathering them went merrily forward, when, all of a sudden, one of the older members of the party picked up a fallen leaf and looked at it suspiciously. Then she glanced up at the tree above her.

"Isn't it strange?" she said.

"Isn't what strange?" asked the rich man.

"That all these chestnuts should grow on an oak tree?"

His Only Joke.

John Anthon—who lives in law libraries between the covers of an old calfskin treatise labeled "Anthon's Nisi Prius"—was a gentleman of solemn visage, solemn mien, and solemn address while at the bar. But he was known in a moment of impatience to be once funny. Opposed to a lawyer named Edmund J. Porter, he began his address to the jury by saying: "Now, gentlemen, I shall ask your aid to bottle up Porter," who quickly responded: "If they do, I shall foam."

Where the Brains Went To.

From a Chicago Paper.

A little girl in the Fourth (Dr. Hall's) Chicago Church has made a valuable contribution to the new woman literature. She told her mamma the story of Adam and Eve. "Dod, He made Adam, and He put him in a big garden, an' Adam he was so, so lonesome; 'n' then He putted him to sleep, He did; 'n' then He took out his brains and made a woman of the brains, 'n' then Adam he wasn't lonesome no more."

The Size of an Average Baby.

From The Ladies Home Journal.

An average child measures about 19½ inches at birth if a boy and half an inch less if a girl. A child increases more rapidly in length during the first week than at any subsequent period, and should gain an inch during the first month of its life.

YACHTSMEN CHANGE RULES

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

Small Boats to Fly the Club Flag—The Draught Rule Passed, but It Is Not to Apply to Existing Boats—Classification Changed and Crews on Racing Yachts Increased—C. Oliver Iselin's Thanks to the Club for the Defender Cup.

The fifth general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held at the clubhouse last night, was well attended. More than 100 yachtsmen were present, thirty of whom were yacht owners. The amendments to the racing rules were acted upon, and the racing yacht owners were on hand to vook after their own interests.

The first business was the leection of a committee to nominate officers and standing committees for next year. This was the committee elected: C. Oliver Iselin, George L. Rives, Seymour L. Husted, Jr., Henry F. Lipitt, Frederick G. Bourne, Edward E. Chase, John G. Beresford, Chester Griswold, William Butler Duncan, Jr., Oswald Sanderson.

For some time several of the members have been advocating the advisability of admitting boats smaller than fifteen tons to the club. An amendment to this effect was introduced at the third general meeting, but was laid on the table. Last night it was decided to reduce the limitation from fifteen to ten tons, but the owners of these boats are not to have the right of voting at meetings.

Then came the amendments to the racing rules. These have already been printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, but some changes were made before they were passed. The new classification was adopted, and in future each class will be designated by a letter instead of a number. The rule to limit the draught of yachts caused a long discussion, and it was finally passed after a clause had been added exempting all yachts now in existence from the rule. This fight was led by Clarence A. Postley, owner of the Colonia. The Colonia draws fifteen feet, and, according to the new rule, she would be taxed for a foot, the limit in her class being fourteen feet.

Some slight changes were made in the rules relating to beams and life buoys, an addition being made by which sloops 51 to 60 feet in length are to carry a ten-foot boat. The other amendments providing for larger crews on the yachts, doing away with time allowance, carrying numbers, and making chances in trim after being measured were all passed.

A letter from C. Oliver Iselin was read by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, thanking the club for the cup presented to the Defender syndicate this cup has been presented by W. K. Vanderbilt and E. D. Morgan, the other members of the syndicate to Mr. Iselin.

The following new members were elected: Lieut. Louis J. Magill, United States Marine Corp; John McClintock, Dr. Joseph A. Guthrie, United States Navy; Emily L. Boas, Frederick Lothrop Ames, Charles Lane Poor, J. M. Hartshorne, Past Assistant Paymaster G. W. Simpson, United States Navy; Commander F. W. Dickens, United States Navy; Lieut. O. W. Lowry, United States Navy; Harry B. Tolley, Pay Director L. G. Billings, United States Navy; Francis M. Scott, John T. Williams.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge T. J. Simmons of Georgia is at the Sturtevant.

—Bishop H. B. Whipple of Minnesota is at the Buckingham.

—Bishop David Sessums of Louisiana is at the Manhattan.

—Col. W. P. Craighill, United States Engineers, is at the Astor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia are at the Albemarle.

—C. H. Tenney of Hartford and John Welsh of Pittsburg are at the Netherland.

—Harry Furniss of London and John G. Leishman of Pittsburg are at the Holland.

—John W. Williams of Baltimore, Robert Currie of Boston, and S. W. Haven of Buffalo are at the Savoy.

—Jonas M. Barnet of Albany, J. R. McKee of Saratoga, and J. H. Wiley of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

—Franklin D. Locke and John G. Milburn of Buffalo and Frank McLaughlin of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—W. H. Chase of St. Louis, Chester S. Cole of Corning, N. Y., and Walter T. Ross of Montreal are at the Gilsey.

—James J. Thornton of Baltimore, William H. Ellis of Cincinnati, and J. Howard King of Albany are at the Normandie.

—John H. Hanlon of Boston, Charles Nelson of Philadelphia, and G. R. Purdy and W. C. Tucker of Syracuse are at the Grand Union.

—John R. Robinson of Detroit, W. P. Washburn of Providence, John Wilson of Baltimore, and Thomas Leaming of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—W. H. Halford of Boston, C. C. Clarke of Providence, C. W. Munsell of Cleveland, Walter Scott of Erie, and M. W. Everson of Pittsburg are at the Astor.

—Ex-Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio, ex-Governor Samuel T. Hauser of Montana, and President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Speaker Hamilton Fish of Garrison's, N. Y.; Senator T. E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., and Mrs. William Walter Phelps and Col. Sherman Phelps of New-Jersey are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, clothing and underwear, 120 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; New Manhattan Hotel.

—Brown, E. T., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. T. Brown, general dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N.Y.; S. Dorian, carpets, 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brownstein, Newmark & Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. W. Louis, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. J. McCornac, notions and fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, laces and notions, 56 Worth; Hotel Albert.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods, 104 Worth Street.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks, 45 Lispenard Street.

—Greene, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. A. Buckley, white goods, linens, and laces, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Howland, The Gow Stark Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, laces, and parasols, 552 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Hesse, E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. Hesse, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Leavy & Stearn, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Hasenohr, leather goods, 496 Broadway.

—Reeves, The Veeder Co., Schnectady, N. Y.; C. F. Veeder, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Shaw, The, & Sassman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassman, millinery; Westminster Hotel.

—Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Stewart, trimmings; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. O'Keefe, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Seliger, S., Baltimore, Md.; J. Epstein, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Aisenborn, Charles, from Baltimore, with mdse., to H. C. Foster. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:40 A. M.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Roy, from Havre Oct. 9, in ballast, to J. W. Elwell. Arrived at the bar at 10 P. M.

"SEINE GEWESENE."

A Farce of the Lightest Sort Acted by the German Comedians.

Apparently the "change of policy" which Manager Conried announced at the beginning of his season did not produce the desired results. Already the old plan of frequent changes in the bill seems to be again in operation, for though "Die Officielle Frau" was dragged along for two weeks by the powerful and deeply thrilling locomotive which was the most intellectual part of that international drama, "Goldregen," which had only wit and originality to keep it going, used up its energy in a week, and last night was superseded by "Seine Gewesene," a little three-act farce by Fritz Brentano.

There is not the slightest chance that the new piece will attract more than two or three paying audiences. The Irving Place constituency has been accustomed to more substantial fare than this latest importation proved to be, and though the house was well filled with people content enough to laugh for once at ingenious triviality, it is quite certain that none of them will show much enthusiasm in recommending it to others.

There was nothing on the bill to indicate that "Seine Gewesene" was a translation from the French, so perhaps it is entirely Herr Brentano's work, but in that case it is difficult to explain his choice of Paris for the scene of his episode and French names for all of his characters. The spirit of the farce, too, is distinctly Gallic, and such merit as it has is entirely due to that fact. The interest centres on a somewhat mysterious Leonie, who is the "has been" of an elderly bourgeois named Bicornet. When the action begins, Bicornet's son by the first of three marriages is making love to Leonie. The father, after an amusing complication in which a dress caught in a door, plays a prominent part, recognizes the daughter-in-law that is to be as the woman he thinks was his own second wife. Then, to his alarm, the present Mme. Bicornet develops a sudden sympathy for the enigmatic Leonie, and for nearly two acts everybody in the piece is in a state of constant and vociferous emotion. The end, of course, is peace, for the "Gewesene" is claimed by a convenient ship Captain, and no one is harmed by her matrimonial complexities. It is all rather funny, and all rather foolish as well.

There was no particular fault to find with the acting. Max Hänseler, as Bicornet, had a part whose humor he was quite able to express, and if Anna Braga, as Leonie, was a somewhat sober-minded adventuress, she at least managed to give the impression that adventuresses of that sort are by no means impossible. Rudolf Senius portrayed a timid, shabby, genteel young man of no particular importance, and did it with fine skill, as he does all he undertakes. The Mme. Bicornet was Frau Lothar, a newcomer, and she showed ability in several rather difficult scenes. Julius Strobl, as the love-lorn son, and Mathieu Pfeil, as a useful uncle, contributed to the general excellence of the performance.

Bicornet	Max Haenseler
Henriette	L. Lothar
Eugene	Julius Strobl
Leonie	Anna Braga
Noiret	Julius Ascher
Labaraque	Mathieu Pfeil
Rose	Elly Collmer
Laporte	Carl Zickner
Nupied	Rudolf Senius
Jeanfort	Carl Simmons
Griffois	Willy Schaff

A Play Performed for Charity.

A dramatic performance was given at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital. The audience was large enough to indicate that a substantial sum of money had been secured to the institution. The principal performer on the stage was Catherine Lewis, who also was credited on the bill with the authorship of the play presented, a conversational piece in three acts, called "Mrs. Smith's Husbands."

Mrs. Smith had two husbands, and her name was not Smith. In spite of these facts she was supposed to be a perfectly proper and charming personage. One of her spouses was the fiancé of "an orphan heiress" with conservative views of the marriage question. The other was a British officer. The parties all met in an artist's studio. A sub-plot concerned the love of an unsuccessful artist and a titled lady, and the pursuit of a bashful but shabby nobleman, whose tastes were all for "rare first editions" (represented by paper-covered novels) by a girl model who disguised herself as a page in order to be near him. The performance was received politely, but it certainly calls for no criticism:

Capt. Haynes	Arthur Giles
Gerald Triffey	Walter Walker
Sam Unsworth	Frederick Conger
Lord Arthur Strick	Charles H. Goldworthy
Lady Georgie Strick	Ella Fontainebleau
Madge Michael	Carrie Ewald
Connie Gwyn	Dorothy Chester
Mrs. Smith	Catherine Lewis

Roman Banquets on the Stage.

Alma Tadema's Roman banquet in Irving's "Cymbeline"—the scene representing the Triclinium in Philario's house—is said to be a magnificent and historically and archaeologically correct picture. The last time a Roman banquet was represented with any pretense to archaeological accuracy on the English stage was in the production of John Oxenford's version of Lord Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii" at the Queen's Theatre twenty-five years ago. Great pains were taken to secure "historic correctness," and a parade of authorities heralded the production; but those were the dark days of the drama, when the educated classes took but little interest in the stage and the praiseworthy ambition of the management met with poor reward. The Triclinium in Diomed's villa, with the guests recumbent on couches arranged round three sides of the table, as seen in the ancient bas-relief dug up at Capua, was strictly classical, and Sir William Gell or the late Dr. William Smith could hardly have objected to any of the numberless details which the scenic artists and the property masters had been careful to introduce.

Waited for His Foes to Gather.

From The United Service Gazette.

A story that has recently come from Egypt is looked upon as distinctly precious. When the Nile expedition was waiting for steamers and supplies at Kosheh Camp there arrived at Cairo a Corporal of the Connaught Rangers, who had served with the Maxim detachment at the fight of Ferkeh, and afterward had to come down with a sick convoy.

He was asked by one of his officers why there was so much delay about moving on to Dongola, when the dervishes had been so thoroughly beaten.

"Well, Sir," he replied, "it's just this way. We know there's hardly a soul in Dongola in the way of fighting men, and there would be neither honor nor glory in going on and taking the place just yet. So the Sirdar, he says: 'Boys, we'll wait here for a bit, and let the place fill up!'"

Out of Hearing.

From The Pittsburg Bulletin.

The class to be promoted stood before the teacher, who was making out her list of pupils.

"What's your father's first name?" she inquired of one of the primaries.

Mystified silence.

"What does your mother call him?"

"Nothin'."

"Oh, she must have some name for him. When she wants him, what does she call him?"

"She don't call him at all," was the reply. "He's dead."

BRYAN TALKS TO BOLTERS

TELLS THEM TO CONSIDER WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Cites Them the Parable of the Prodigal Son—They May Wish to Come Back to Their Party, but They Will Have to "Saw Wood" Before They Get to the Table—Seventeen Speeches in Indiana—A Good Deal of Enthusiasm.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—Clear, cool Autumn weather, with just enough warmth from the sun to make an overcoat unnecessary, favored Mr. Bryan in his crisscross route through the land of the Hoosier to-day. Every town along the line of his progress to Terre Haute, where his campaign in this State ended to-night, made a holiday of his coming.

Free-silver barbecues were held at two of the places visited, and scores of sheep, oxen, and pigs were offered a sacrifice to the exponent of 16 to 1. The enthusiasm was of a sort that left no doubt as to its sincerity. It was wild, almost hysterical at times, and equaled, if it did not exceed, the most demonstrative welcome ever received by Mr. Bryan.

The crowds that gathered at central points were unprecedented for the size of the towns. Farmers drove for miles to catch a glimpse of the Nebraska orator, and many a trainload of excursionists contributed to the gatherings that in some places went far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the local Bryanites.

From Decatur early in the morning until Terre Haute to-night, Mr. Bryan was the recipient of a continuous ovation, free from any attempts to offset its significance, such as were made during his journey through Ohio and his first day of Indiana campaigning.

The Indiana State Committee had arranged the itinerary well. Big towns followed in close succession all along the way. Brazil, distinctly a mining community, and Crawfordsville, the home of Gen. Lew Wallace, although smaller than many of the places visited, were not exceeded in wildly demonstrative appreciation of the candidate by any more populous cities.

At Crawfordsville Mr. Bryan replied to the charges made by Gen. Wallace that he was an Anarchist. At Peru, where a great political barbecue was held, with Senator Teller, ex-Congressman Lafe Pence of Colorado, Senator Turpie of Indiana, and others as attractions, he addressed himself to the local defection in the Democratic ranks. Speaking to the Peru audience, he said:

"When you leave the Democratic Party in this campaign, I want you to leave knowing what it means. Do not think that you can leave us this year, in the greatest fight that Democracy has had for half a century —do not think that in the presence of the most dangerous enemy you can desert and then come back next year, and then take position of command. You cannot do it, my friends. [Cheers.]

"The man who leaves the Democratic Party in its great fight this year to restore the Government to those old foundations laid by Jefferson and Jackson need not expect to come back until he has fully atoned for the sin that he commits this year. [Cheers.]

"The Bible tells us that when the prodigal son got tired feeding the hogs and came home the father met him with open arms and killed the fatted calf for him.

"Well, my friends, I want you to understand, and that the Prodigal son who leaves the Democratic household this year and goes off to feed the hobs [laughter] when he comes back he has got to come with the unedrstanding that he must saw wood a long while before he gets to the table." [Laughter.]

Twice during the day Mr. Bryan made reply to speeches delivered by ex-President Harrison on his journey through this State. Three addresses from one stand were delivered by Mr. Bryan to big audiences at Lafayette, and at Terre Haute he made two speeches before vry large assemblages. Altogether he spoke seventeen times at Decatur, Huntington, Rochester, Delphy, Frankford, Linden, Ladoga, Rochedale, Greencastle, and the other places mentioned.

MR. BRYAN'S CHICAGO PROGRAMME.

It Has Been Materially Changed Since the Last Report.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Mr. Bryan's Chicago itinerary has been considerably changed. He will arrive at 3:30 P. M. Tuesday and will be received by the Central Committee of the Cook County silver Democrats, the Central Committee of the People's Party of the county, a number of members of the United Silver Party, the Silver League, and Presidents and Secretaries of local silver clubs, the Carter H. Harrison Association, the Trades Unions Silver Clubs, and by delegates from every nationality represented in this city. Mr. Bryan will be at once escorted to Battery D, where appropriate exercises will be held, and the Presidential candidate will make a speech.

The revised itinerary is as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 27—Arcade Hall, 7 P. M.; Boulevard Hall, 7:30 P. M.; tent, 8:30 P. M.; Polish School Hall, 9:15 P. M.; Tattersalls, 9:30 P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 28—Battery D, noonday business men's meeting; Transit House, 4 P. M.; St. Paul's School, 7 P. M.; Novotny's Hall, 7:15 P. M.; Bohemian Turner Hall, 7:35 P. M.; Pulaski Hall, 8 P. M.; tent, 8:40 P. M.; People's Institute, 9:30 P. M.; Second Regiment Armory, 10 P. M.

Thursday, Oct. 29.—St. Stanislaus's Hall, 7 P. M.; Social Turner Hall, 8 P. M.; Lincoln Turner Hall, 8:30 P. M.; Hage's Hall, 9 P. M.; Garfield Turner Hall, 9:15 P. M.; Mueller's Hall, 9:30 P. M.; North Side Turner Hall, 10 P. M.; Brand's Hall, 10:30 P. M.

DANFORTH AS A DETRACTOR.

Endeavoring to Offset the Effect of the Business Men's Parade.

That the sound-money parade on Oct. 31 will be a great success, has been a foregone conclusion since the idea was conceived. Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee, through the press bureau of his headquarters, began to assert yesterday that "all trusts had ordered their men to appear in the parade." One announcement said:

"The general term business men's parade will be used as a cloak to conceal from the critical observer this great demonstration of monopolies, trusts, and syndicates. That it will be a great demonstration in point of numbers there is no doubt, for employes have received significant hints that the retention of their jobs depends largely upon their participation in the parade."

Sound-Money Democrat at Ninety-five.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Of all the men who have registered and are going to vote in Chicago Nov. 3, Jean Baptiste Bigonesse is the oldest. He has reached the age of ninety-five years, and celebrated his arrival at that late stage of life by deciding to vote for sound money. For fifty years Mr. Bigonesse has been a Democrat and has supported the Democratic ticket. A week from next Tuesday he intends to cast his ballot for McKinley.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.

3:10 A. M.—172 Madison Street; Bernard Halbern; damage, $10.

8:45 A. M.—186 Allen Street; Samuel Beatus; damage, $200.

10:25 A. M.—212 and 213 Washington Market; Shandley & Co., butchers; damage, $50.

10:25 A. M.—805 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; William McCue; damage, $25.

12:50 P. M.—353 and 355 Washington Street; S. T. Willets, wholesale grocer; damage, $1,000.

8 P. M.—171 Allen Street; Annie Capus; tenement; damage trifling.

3:35 P. M.—1,836 Third Avenue; Peter Yonberg; tenement; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—1,686 Avenue A; Bernard Sharp; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—534 East Thirteenth Street; origin unknown; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—270 Fourth Avenue; Frank Gerecht; awning; damage, $10.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

A Curious People.

From The Cumberland (Md.) Times.

What mean the great, eager, anxious throngs that meet Mr. Bryan everywhere he goes? The goldbugs try to believe it is mere curiosity. This has become a very curious country. It has produced some curious laws and the people have become curious to know why they were made. They are curious to hear the exposure of the men who advocated them and are very curious to elect a man who will set this country right before the nations of the world and to free it from the domineering grasp of the money kings of Europe.

A Dread Alternative.

From The Grand Forks (N. D.) Plaindealer.

Looking at the subject from whatever point you may, Mr. Goldbug, you will find that the interests of the American people, to whatever class they belong, whether capitalist, employer, producer, or laborer, will be advanced by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, while a continuance of the gold standard will speedily reduce our people to a state of slavery.

Jackson Reincarnated.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

Those who believe in the transmigration of souls would say that the soul of Andrew Jackson has been reincarnated in the body of William Jennings Bryan. Never since the days of Old Hickory have the common people had so zealous and able a champion and the money power such a powerful and uncompromising foe as Bryan is daily proving himself to be.

They Merely Divvy.

From The Cumberland (Md.) Times.

What is the difference to the creditor whether a debt is repudiated or never paid? Which brings the most dishonor to the debtor? But the silver men do not think of repudiating a debt. Their object is to get in shape to pay the debt, something which will never be done by following the plan of the goldbugs. They are not pretending to pay, they merely "divvy."

Plenty of Money Wanted.

From The Niagara Falls Cataract.

Hard times come only when there is a scarcity of money—and there should never be a scarcity so long as the earth is so rich in its treasures and money can be had, if only Government will sanction its usage instead of legislating it out of existence in order to make the value of another metal, passing as money, appreciate.

Ask and Give No Quarter.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Republicans and their bolting Democratic allies, with the money power, trusts, combines, and gold syndicates, all stand together in this fight. Mr. Bryan and the people are arrayed against this colossal gold heresy infatuated combination, but they ask no quarter and will give none.

Wages and the Currency.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The level of wages in a country is no more dependent on the country's money system than it is on its tariff system; it is produced by conditions in which neither the currency nor the tariff is the controlling factor.

Few Rich Silver Miners.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

The silver mine owners' trust is a myth. The rich silver mine owners are very scarce. We are not advocating the free coinage of silver because we think the people of the United States will ever become wealthy by mining.

Montana Would Pay Dearly.

From The Helena (Mon.) Independent.

The election of McKinley would cost the people of Montana millions of dollars, and would put the State back ten years. It would decrease the population of almost every city in the State.

Unanswered.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

So utterly without justice or reason is the cause of the single gold standard that none of its advocates have been able to return the fire of free coinage.

Must Conquer if They Want Shelter.

The German soldier, says The London News, carries his own house on his back—that is to say, his share of a shelter tent. The stout pieces of waterproof sheeting are joined together so as to form three sides of a square, and the men are saved from the worst in wind and rain. The idea of the shelter tent in sections is no new one. The French had it many years ago in their "tente d'abri." It has many advantages. It reduces the baggage of the army, and it enables the soldier to go into lodgings at once on reaching the scene of the bivouac.

Troops often suffer miserable discomfort in waiting for hours for their heavy tents. The Germans have no faith in these cumbrous contrivances. They have often sent whole armies into the field without any sort of shelter. Their theory is that, if the men win a battle they will find all they want in the towns and villages, and that if they lose it they will have no time to pitch tents. The shelter tent seems a compromise between these views.

Athletic Womanhood.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The revolution which has taken place in the training of girls within the past twenty years is almost beyond conception. The time will soon come when a reference to "the weaker sex" will provoke a look of inquiry, a merry challenge of the speaker. If our girls keep on as they have begun, there is no telling what degree of physical prowess will be reached by the women of another generation.

First of the High-Priced Tenors.

Duprez, the almost forgotten French tenor, whose death in Paris, in his ninetieth year, was recently recorded, was one of the first, if not the very first, of the high-priced tenors—which is equivalent to saying that he had very high notes in his voice. Half a century ago Bunn, who was not at all liberal with his money, paid Duprez $400 a night to sing Arnold in Rossini's "William Tell" at Drury Lane Theatre.

Silver Men Want Money.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Cook County Silver Headquarters came near being closed to-day. Had the place been shut up the reason could have been ascribed to a lack of funds. State's Attorney Kern went out on a foraging trip and assessed enough people to keep the doors open awhile longer. The committee had plenty of money to start with, and nobody knows how the funds have melted away so quickly. Mr. Kern is said to have collected $2,000 to-day, but this will not run the committee until Nov. 4.

SENATOR DANIEL'S POSITION.

He Cannot Denounce the President's Labor Attitude.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—The position of Senator John W. Daniel on the plank of the Chicago Convention which protests against Federal interference in State affairs has elicited considerable criticism in this State. The senior Senator from Virginia is one of the most conspicuous free-silver le

CORTLAND MYERS'S BOOK

WRITES OF "MIDNIGHT IN A GREAT CITY."

Some Things the Minister Says Have Created a Stir in Brooklyn—Tells of Sights He Saw and Makes a Running Comment Bearing on the Home and Marriage, the Theatre, Distribution of Wealth, and Various Problems.

There is a stir in Brooklyn over some statements in a book just issued, of which the author is the Rev. Cortland Myers, Pastor of the Brooklyn Baptist Tabernacle. The book is called "Midnight in a Great City."

Mr. Myers has been studying social problems, and he has let the world know what he thinks of them. He is in the habit of doing this in his sermons.

"I was walking in a Brooklyn street recently," Mr. Myers said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and I came across a ten-year-old boy, who was homeless and in distress. On inquiry I found that there is no place in all Brooklyn for such children, except Raymond Street Jail.

"I went and inspected the jail, and found confined there, behind prison bars, little destitute boys, because there was no other place for them to go. They were crying bitterly and utterly miserable. The sight was enough to make the heart sick.

"It occurred to me to preach a series of sermons on the city's darkness. I visited the slums of New-York, the dives and dens, the opium joints and the prisons, and the institutions of the Islands. I saw enough to last a lifetime. I preached fifteen sermons on what I had seen, and many thousands were turned away from my church because there was no room for them to get in.

Decided to Write a Book.

"Then I thought I would embody what I had seen in a book. I submitted it to one of the best-known critics as to its literary merit and to six excellent judges as to its truth and accuracy. So you see it is no hasty, ill-considered publication, as some critics say.

"There are, I know, some very startling things in it, but they have been greatly misrepresented by persons who have garbled passages and quoted paragraphs divorced from the context. I expect to be criticised, but I want to be criticised fairly. I have written the book for the same reason I preached the sermons—to do good. I believe the best way to destroy the evils I have exposed is to publish them to the world."

The first chapter of the book is entitled "The Dark Tenements." There is a vivid description of the worst class of tenement houses in this city and the author's experience in them.

"There are about 40,000 tenements in New-York City alone," says the writer, "housing nearly 200,000 children under five years of age. In many as 100 of these children have been found in a single small tenement. * * * A great physician has recently said: if we could see the air breathed in these places by their occupants, it would show itself to be more fetid than the mud of the gutters. * * * In a New-York paper I recently read the account of one of the richest American girls spending her millions, some of it for dogs, some of it for horses, some of it for carriages, and nearly all of it was thrown upon the altar of the heathen god self. * * * In the same paper I read the account of 175 cases of eviction on the coldest Winter day, with the thermometer at zero—and this in a single court in the city."

Talks About an Uprising.

The chapter entitled "The Clouds Above Rich Homes" opens with this:

"In a lone room of a rear tenement, in the garret or in the cellar, live hundreds and thousands of families in a single city of this country, in perpetual nightmare over the fear of not being able to pay the exorbitant rents for their cattle pens. They live in constant dread of Shylock's knife, while William Waldorf Astor would have to pay $178,000 a year had the income tax become a law, and John D. Rockefeller $152,000, and Russell Sage $80,000, and Jay Gould's estate $80,000, and Cornelius Vanderbilt $80,000, and William H. Vanderbilt $75,000, and Henry W. Flagler $60,000, and William Rockefeller $60,000, and John Jacob Astor $50,000, and Moses Taylor $50,000, and Hetty Green $30,000.

"Some day there will be a tremendous uprising, and justice will lead on this poverty-stricken people to victory. There seems to be something radically wrong with a civilization which permits in a single city such astounding extremes in society."

This chapter contains more startling statements than any other in the book. Here are some more passages:

"What oppression is it when the coal combine increases the price of coal in order to put up more draperies in rich homes in New-York City, and in order to increase their millions by the increase of a few cents a ton for coal, and then gain some more millions by another increase, while in the tenement children are shivering and fathers and mothers are suffering for want of a few pounds of coal. Out of these tenements and hovels has been taken the last ounce of coal by Wall Street millionaires who ought to be sent to Sing Sing."

"Out of the black clouds above rich homes comes the story of unhappiness and insecurity of connubial relations. There you find one of the chief evils in our present day at the very height of its power. In a single paper, on a single page, we can read of one of the richest families of this country two divorce cases black with scandal which the millions cannot cover up.

Home Life and Marriage.

"That which is the very foundation stone of our security, (presumably virtue;) that upon which the whole superstructure of our modern society must rest for its safety, is crumbling in the highest circles of society. There has been a proposition made by some of these women, and an effort made to have it established by law, that when a marriage ceremony is performed, instead of 'until death do us part,' it shall read 'until love and self-respect disappear.' That is the ideal of some of the richest in this world.

"There can be no happiness or home life where the marriage relation is held with so little sacredness as it is in the larger part of the rich homes of the city."

The author talks about the Gold God and the struggle of the poor for existence. He says:

"Unless we wish our social equality destroyed and a system of practical serfdom to take its place, we must put a limit to the acts of greed, and so preserve the independence of our citizens.

* * * * * * *

"By this false god the rich are cursed and the poor are crushed. This foot of oppression rests upon the necks of men, women, and children by the million. He is the cause of most of the wrongs of society and the quarrels of men. The bloody struggle between capital and labor will reach no amicable solution at his throne. There is a white slavery, and he is the cruel master with lash in hand. He snaps it above the sweatshop and the counter and the machine and the store and the tenement house and everywhere.

"The poor are growing poorer and more in number, and the rich are growing richer and fewer in number in the city, while the 'Golden Joss' laughs on his apparently stable throne. But there is justice beneath this free soil, and the rumblings of an earthquake are destined to be heard above the sound of the cruel laugh and to shatter that heathenish form.

* * * * * * *

"The increasing rush for gold and the barbarous selfishness which forces young women to work in stores and factories for starvation wages have much to do with the increase of the number of the fallen. * * * The beginning of ruin is often at the counter, or machine, and the employer is indirectly, and sometimes directly, accountable.

* * * * * * * *

"When Cyrus W. Field died, he did not talk about the Atlantic cable or the wonderful achievements of his life, but he said:

"'My life is wrecked, my home is destroyed, my fortune is gone. How bad I was. How bad I was to my son! I thought I was kind to him, but I ruined him. If I had only taught my boys and compelled them to earn their own living I would have saved them and saved myself and my home.'

***

Scene in a Pawnbroker's.

"A man walked up to the counter and threw down a little pair of pink slippers and said: 'Give me 10 cents.' With some real heart—you would not suppose it was there—the pawnbroker said: 'Where did you get them?' He said: 'It's baby's shoes.' Then he said: 'You had better take them back. Your wife will feel bad.' 'Yes, wife will feel bad about them, but I want another drink.' 'Well,' said the pawnbroker, 'baby will need them; you had better take them back.'

"'No, baby will not need them. Baby died last night, and is home in the dead house now. Baby will not need them; give me 10 cents.'

"The pawnbroker took the little slippers and passed out 10 cents, and the infernal business moved on."

In a chapter on "The Shadows from the Footlights" the author says:

"There is constantly going out from the pockets of the people a stream of their earnings into the low playhouse which ought to go for bread for the hungry children and clothes for their thinly and poorly clad forms. * * * Dramatic performances are not in themselves harmful. * * * There are possibilities of high things in the theatre; so much more horrible is the utter prostitution of all its wonderful capacities. Most of them to-day are of the devil; they exist only because men will always ruin their fellow-man for money.

"Another shadow from the footlights is the murder of virtue. * * * Just walk along any one of the streets and witness the pictures on the boards. What are they? Unless they are pictures of semi-nude women the theatres fail. No manager would dare announce that his plays are in the interest of righteousness. One of the greatest actors said he would reform the New-York City theatres and have one pure theatre in that great city. He failed absolutely, and his theatre did not bring 5 cents on the dollar. London's great actor tried the same thing, but he too signally failed, and the manager had to put impurity before the footlights in order to regain the loss he had sustained.

"The greatest actors themselves testify that it is almost impossible to point the finger to any young woman who goes on the stage for a life occupation and who remains pure.

Dance at the Theatre.

"The dance is damning the play of the theatres; in season and out of season it is the chief attraction. The dance is only an excuse for the exhibition of nudity."

Among other chapters in the book are: "The Murder of the Innocents," "The Centre of Iniquity," "The Hospital Wards," "The Bogs of Ignorance," "The Smoke of Factories," "The Gloom of the Prison Cell," "The Piece of Lava from the Volcano," and "The American Joss."

MATTOID STATESMANSHIP.

There Are Other Instances Besides That of Bryan.

From The Norwich Bulletin.

The most serious thing published about William Jennings Bryan was the study of a Philadelphia specialist, which appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, calling attention to his mental peculiarities and questioning his sanity. This writer concluded, after hearing "the boy orator" and inquiring into his antecedents, that Bryan has "a bad hereditary history, a life of restlessness and mental vagabondage; an intense, overmastering and growing egotism; grandiose ideas that are almost, if not quite, delusional; a morbid querulousness and sensitiveness to criticism; fixed ideas about gold and silver, classes and masses, &c., that are not reasonable or reasonably defended, but are passionately affirmed and reiterated; a confused and illogical mental state, and an oratorical monomania, all combined with a constant exaggeration of statement and sophistication of facts that cannot but strike one as astonishing in a candidate who must know that all he says is carefully scrutinized."

The specialist concluded that Bryan's case is a grave one, and places him in the list of mattoids, persons in whom there is a strong tendency to assume a kind of apostleship, united with an unshakable belief in their declarations and services rendered. And this belief, in times of political agitation, often leads the mattoid into prominent political rôles. He often possesses certain tricks of thought and expression which men of sense and honesty will not or can not use, but which will catch quickly with the masses.

"The political mattoid is an average man with a talent, a pseudo talent, that he cannot use wisely or sanely. His judgment is false, his actions foolish, egotistic, and extravagant. What is more serious, if given a chance, he surely ends in some disaster or folly from the dominance of his grandiose idea, or perhaps from some real insane or delirious act."

Commenting upon this, The Topeka Mail declares that it throws a flood of light on recent Kansas history. "We have suffered," says The Mail, "from an overproduction of political mattoids — second Moseses, second Dantons and Robespierres, second Abrahan Lincolns, second Joans of Arc, and second apparitions of various other great figures of history. We have elected mattoid Congressmen and generally overdone the mattoid business. We have an aggravated specimen of mattoid now running for Chief Justice and another for Governor.

"Kansas has had a surfeit of mattoid statesmanship. It can't afford to put its foot in it this year by voting to elect a mattoid President."

Mattoidism seems to be epidemic and to have spread to nearly every State in the Union, but the majority of the voters are not following the lead of these monomaniacs for silver monometallism.

The Cueva—Doty Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth F. Josephine Doty to Norberto Cueva of Asturia, Spain, occurred at noon yesterday at the Church of the Holy Innocents. The Rev. James Mangan officiated. The bride was dressed in pearl satin. The maid of honor was Miss Hortense L. Doty, who was attired in white silk. The best man was George Bain, and the ushers were George Lafayette Doty and Theodore Byxby. The bride is a daughter of the late Isaac L. Doty. A reception to the relatives of the newly married couple followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, 216 West Thirty-eighth Street. Among those present were George Lafayette Doty, Major Ethan Allen Doty, Frank S. Sanchez, Froilan Cueva, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bachie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pazos, Juan Campano, Gustave Wallstab, Edward W. Rider, Charles Belknapp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, Mrs. Desmond, Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Doty, Mrs. Charles Walden, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Etchingham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barrett, Mrs. W. T. Doty, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Lee of Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Calixto Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. Graves of New-Haven, Mr. and Mrs. W. Golding, Miss Alice Golding, Mrs. C. Birchell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Desmond, Miss Desmond, Ramiro Lopez, Prof. W. R. Du Gamo, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Meeks, Dr. J. E. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fletcher, Dr. C. Carr, and Mrs. Gillette. Miss Doty is a graduate of the Convent of Notre Dame, Toronto, Ontario. Her father was formerly a well-known artist of this city. After a bridal tour through the South, the young couple will reside in West Forty-eighth Street.

A Better Business.

From The Washington Times.

Judd—I see that Scorchem & Tyre have gone out of the bicycle manufacturing business.

Spudd—Fail?

Judd—Oh, no; but they closed their factory to go into the repair business.

Boies and Bland Silent.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Neither the voice of Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa nor the Hon. Richard P. Bland has been heard ringing over thirty States. There must be some screw loose in the Chicago machine or things would not be thus.

THE RALEIGH'S CAPTURES

THE DAUNTLESS AND MABEY REACH JACKSONVILLE.

Assertions that They Were Not Filibusters and Should Not Have Been Seized—The Raleigh Sails to the South, Presumably on More Cuban Business—Said to be Going to Turtle Harbor to Look for Arms and Ammunition.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 22.—No official report has been received by Collector of Customs C. R. Bisbee of the firing on and the capture of the alleged Cuban filibustering tugs Dauntless and R. L. Mabey off Jupiter Inlet yesterday morning by the United States cruiser Raleigh. The revenue-cutter Boutwell left Jacksonville for the St. John's Bar this morning to take charge of the Dauntless and escort her to the quarantine station at Fernandina, where she will be fumigated and afterward brought to this port and delivered to the United States authorities.

The tug R. L. Mabey, which was also captured, did not reach the bar last night, as she is much slower than the Dauntless and the Raleigh. The Mabey arrived, however, early to-day, in charge of a prize crew from the Raleigh, and will be brought to Jacksonville and delivered to the United States authorities.

The cruiser Raleigh left for the South this morning. It is said she is going to Turtle Harbor to discover, if possible, the island on which it is said the Cubans have stored quantities of arms and ammunition.

The firing on and seizure of the Dauntless and Mabey have caused indignation here, and is regarded as high-handed on the part of Capt. Miller of the Raleigh. Neither the Dauntless nor the Mabey had arms on board. The Dauntless had only her regular crew, and the Mabey had on board a cargo of coal. The coal was possibly intended for the Dauntless, but it is alleged she had a right to take on board fuel. It is not believed here that the Government can do anything with either vessel.

Col. Emilio Nunez, who has managed many filibustering expeditions, and thirty Cubans returned to this city from New-Smyrna. It was off New-Smyrna that the Raleigh fired on and captured the Dauntless and Mabey.

LABORDE AND MELTON PROTEST.

No Notice of Their Trial Given to Consul General Lee.

HAVANA, Oct. 20, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 22.—On the 17th instant, Alfredo Laborde and Orna Melton of the schooner Competitor were taken to the Quarto de Banderas in Fort Cabanas and their depositions taken before the Judge Instructor, who informed them that they were to be tried for piracy and rebellion by a court-martial. They had received no previous notification, and were given no opportunity to communicate with Consul General Lee. The indictments and method of procedure was identical with that of the former trial. Laborde and Melton both entered a protest against the proceedings. It is not believed in this city that Gen. Lee had any notification of the trial, and it is believed that it is entirely illegal.

It is not known whether Leavitt and Barnett will be tried at the same time or not. On the 19th, Laborde, Melton, and Leavitt were again taken before the Judge Instructor and again entered their protest, claiming their right to communicate with Consul Lee, and that a trial held in the Cabanas would be illegal for the reason that no representative of the Consul could be present, and also that a trial by court-martial was not in accordance with treaties existing between the United States and Spain. No communication had been received by the prisoners from Gen. Lee since the trial began. The merits of their protests will be passed upon before the real trial takes place.

The two English subjects, Gildea and Barnett, made depositions, and also Dr. Elias Bedia and Teodoro Maza. The trial will probably occupy about six weeks.

GEN. WEYLER'S LATEST ORDER.

Citizens of Pinar del Rio Ordered to the Fortifications.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued a decree ordering the inhabitants of the country outside the fortifications of the towns in the Province of Pinar del Rio to concentrate within the limits of the fortifications within eight days. Transportation of goods to or from the country towns by land or sea without permission is prohibited. At the expiration of the eight days all persons found outside the limits will be considered rebels, and tried as such.

According to an official report the Pizarro Regiment, under Major Flores, surprised the rebel bands commanded by Acosta and Delgado at Coco Solo, near Bejucal, Province of Havana. The cavalrymen made a furious attack upon the insurgents, who were disconcerted by its suddenness, and fled in disorder. Nineteen dead rebels were found upon the field, including the leader, Acosta. The Spaniards had three men wounded.

To Surround Maceo.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that five columns of Spanish troops have been dispatched to surround the forces of Maceo in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The columns are marching separately, but are acting in concert.

India's Demand for Wheat.

Simla Telegram to London Times.

The news that Californian wheat is being shipped to India in view of a famine here was not altogether unexpected. Merchants must have known that food stocks had fallen low throughout the upper and central parts of India. The wheat-eating population is very large in the Northwest Provinces and the Punjab, and grain dealers have raised prices so much as to cause serious popular discontent. This shows itself in the form of grain riots in various towns. The best news we could receive now would be that twenty or thirty cargoes of wheat were being shipped from North and South America. The immediate effect would be to steady the market and check a further rise, while the actual arrival of the cargoes would cause the native grain dealers to lower their prices. The distress which now exists is confined to well-defined areas, but if no rain falls before November the area likely to be affected by the failure of the cold weather and Spring crops will be of an enormous extent. The Punjab, the Northwest Provinces, Oudh, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, and parts of Behar, Rajputana, and Bombay, will all be affected. In short, everything depends on rain within the next three or four weeks, and at present there are no signs that a fall will occur. In connection with the question of food supplies some remarks on the export of wheat by the Director General of Statistics in his annual review of trade just issued are interesting. Taking the last fifteen years and dividing them into three-year periods, he shows that the trade has undergone contraction since 1887, when over 22,000,000 hundredweight were exported. In 1891-2 the export touched the high figure of 30,000,000 hundredweight, but this was an exceptional year. In the last triennial period ending March 31 of this year the export has fallen below 10,000,000 hundredweight.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WILSON.

He Explains His Vote on Silver When in the House.

In a speech in Charleston, West Va., Oct. 18, Postmaster General William L. Wilson said:

"I want to say this, and I want every man to hear it, so if he is ever brought to question about it he can tell where he got it. For twelve years I represented this district in Congress, and in those twelve years no man, woman, or child ever heard me say a word in favor of free coinage of silver. I spoke all over this county and all over this district and in Nebraska, California, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, and Washington, and no man in all those States ever heard a word from my lips in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. [Great applause.] Only once did I vote even in the direction of free coinage, and that was the time when there were three bills in Congrss at one time—the Sherman bill and the Force and the McKinley bill.

"We were all forced to vote that way to keep back the other bills, and in order that we might defeat the Force bill, and knowing that it was impossible to pass a free-coinage bill. It was a political vote and understood by everybody to be a political vote. There were thirteen on the Democratic side that refused to cast their votes that way, and one of those thirteen Democrats addressed the people of this town the other night for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. But I am going to be frank and fair with you. I did not know as much as I ought to have known on the silver question in those days. I had many other burdens thrown upon me in Congress, and could not give it the time and thought that I wanted to, and the responsibility of my position became more and more, and then the burden of the tariff was placed upon me, and from what talk I heard, and not having the time to investigate, I agreed to take my opinion of the silver question second hand, and believed the law of 1873 was a crime, but I took it from the noise I heard concerning it, and not from my own knowledge of the matter.

"I have told you how I came to cast my vote for free coinage the first time, not knowing much about the question and knowing that it could not become a law, but in March, 1892, when a free-coinage bill was brought up in the House of Representatives I voted on that bill and I voted no. It was defeated by one vote, and the free-coinage papers said I had defeated the measure, and said if I had voted for the bill it would have passed the House. Upon learning this some of the Democrats of Hardy and Hampshire Counties met together to denounce the action that I had taken in the matter, and when they had assembled came to the conclusion that they didn't know very much about the business, and said: 'Well, we will drop the matter. Mr. Wilson ought to know, and he would not vote that way if it was wrong.' In the face of this vote I was renominated and re-elected to Congress from this district, and you know at that time Mr. Cleveland called an extra session of Congress, and I was appointed to introduce and carry through the House a bill repealing the Sherman law. I introduced that bill and carried it through the House, and made a speech on the bill, and took the strongest grounds I possibly could to repeal the Sherman law. I voted against your ratio of 16 to 1, and in the face of that you renominated me for Congress. I have not changed my position, and never will by a convention led by Altgeld, Bryan, and the Populist Party."

THE CZAR'S ALLIES.

France's Military Display for Its Visitor.

"They do these things better in France" is truer of nothing than of military spectacles. The following picturesque account of what was perhaps the most significant incident of the Czar's visit to Paris is from the News's telegram:

The tribunes, for which we had passes, commanded the best view of the panorama. The Châlons Plain is in front, and the ground slopes away very gently; about 300 yards away three army corps are stationed, covering a two-mile frontage. On either side of the President's tribune were two pillars bearing the monogram R. F. and colossal Russian eagles. Above them were French and Russian flags. In front of the Czar's and President's places, and on the other side of the line of march, were foreign military attachés, among whom was the British. The President's pavilion was of great extent, and in all the magnificence of red velvet and gold, of panoplies of arms, streamers, and flags. There were gilded armchairs, for the Empress—sharing in all things the Czar's life—was to appear at this momentous military spectacle. Booming went the guns round the edge of the plain. At the third round there was a cheer—the fullest, strongest, and lustiest that I ever heard in France. The imperial carriage, escorted by Arab chiefs and Spahis on white Arab horses, then came in sight. It carried the Czarina and M. Faure, and before it rode the Czar and Gen. de Boisdeffre on horseback. The Czar wore the scarlet uniform of a hetman of the Cossacks, the coat being really a long gown that almost covered his stirrups. He saluted as he passed the regimental flags. The bands alternately played the Russian hymn and the "Marseillaise." The Czar was received in front of the tribunes by fairly hearty applause. Many warm cheers also greeted the Czarina when she appeared in the tribune with M. Faure. Her Majesty wore a very dark velvet mantle of deep purple hue, lined with Russian sable, for the air was cold and raw. The bonnet was a mere finish to the coiffure.

The Arab chiefs have been treated with the utmost consideration. They formed, with the Chasseurs d'Affrique, the body-guard of the imperial couple and M. Faure during the review, and took up their position to the right of the President. Their saddles had high cantles and were draped with silks and velvets of many colors, heavily embroidered with gold and silver. The harnesses were of embroidered leather. Draperies equally rich hung from the cantles, forming housings. The headgear was of gilt filigree work. The individual fancy of each chief had full play in the designs of the trappings. The Caid of Biskra was cheered by his numerous friends in the tribunes who had wintered at that Algerian health resort. He wears a scarlet bournous with white silk lining. The young Caid of Wargia had on high boots of morocco leather and a homespun woollen bournous. The light blue baggy breeches were held with silver garters. Fixed between his shoulders was a parasol of black ostrich feathers, that serves as a hat in the Sahara.

The march past began at 1:10 o'clock. The favorites were the sappers and miners, the artillery, the Alpine regiments, the Zouaves, and the Algerian Rifles. The artillery went by at a trot, and kept their dressing remarkably well. The Algerian troops may be in France regarded as a revival, and therefore a novelty. Their bands played strange instruments like skirling bagpipes, banjoes, and tom-toms. The tunes were those one hears in the streets of Tunis. A gay and up-to-date sight was the Balloonists' Corps. They dragged along a truck laden with a balloon, in the car of which was the officer in command. The cavalry charge of 14,000 horse was a fine sight. It was formed on a front extending three-quarters of a mile. It rushed thunderingly on as if to charge the tribunes, and then stopped dead at a few yards distance. The Empress turned to M. Faure as if to say: "What a well-executed manœuvre," and he bowed assent. All cried "Vive l'Armée," and many "Vive la France." The Emperor then for the second time rode along the front of each regiment to receive the salute of the flags. This formality brought him face to face with every regiment present. Each flag was lowered as he passed. Real enthusiasm was called forth and expressed in "Vive le Czar," "Vive la Russie." He showed kindly thought by sending an orderly to inquire after a man who fell from his horse. The official return of the forces reviewed is 3,000 officers, 66,000 infantry, and 18,000 horse.

A Small State Talked Of.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

There is a boom started down near the tropics for the formation of a new State, composed of the Florida Keys. The Keys hang out over the Gulf like a fishing pole. They have 629 square miles of territory, equivalent to a space about twenty-six miles square, and have a population of 30,000. We are afraid a State so small as that and in so exposed a position might get lost.

WORK FOR SOUND MONEY

GOOD REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE HEADQUARTERS.

George Foster Peabody Tells of the Demand for Speakers in the South and Other Sections, and of the Progress of the Campaign Waged by the National Democracy—Meetings That Are to be Held in This City To-night.

At the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee a number of letters were received yesterday from correspondents in different States, giving reports as to the sound-money situation. George Foster Peabody, National Committeeman, speaking of these reports, said:

"The situation in North Carolina is one which impresses me very favorably. There is a steady demand for speakers. We have just arranged to send De Lancey Nicoll and James W. Eaton there during the last week of the campaign.

"I have received a telegram from Georgia denying in toto the report that Electors were withdrawing from the Palmer and Buckner ticket, and that there was a weakening of the Democratic movement for sound money.

"From Louisiana one of our most conservative correspondents writes that professional men, business men, and mechanics are withholding aid from the Bryan men to such an extent as to damp the ardor of the latter. He adds that while four of the Bryan Electors will be elected, the others on the Bryan ticket will be pushed very hard by some of the McKinley Electors.

"From Michigan comes word that Bourke Cockran's speech at Grand Rapids, where the Populists undertook to hoot him down, and where Mr. Cockran, taking advantage of the situation, made a wonderful speech in behalf of the rights of labor, has been printed, and 75,000 copies are being distributed through the State.

"From Alabama comes the report that four districts are certain to elect sound-money men to Congress.

"A telegram from National Committeeman John P. Frenzel of Indianapolis says that the situation in that State is constantly improving, and that at our committee headquarters in Chicago they are very well pleased with the situation generally. Many favorable comments appear in our correspondence concerning the speeches of Secretary Carlisle. They are in great demand."

Meetings will be held in this city to-night under the auspices of the Palmer and Buckner State Democracy as follows:

Sulzer's Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue.—Speakers—Franklin Bartlett, James Byrne, W. B. Hornblower, and Everett P. Wheeler.

Eighteenth Assembly District, Washington Hall, First Avenue, Between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets.—Speakers—McCready Sykes, Thomas J. Falls, Frank Grady and S. Walker Otis.

Twenty-first Assembly District, 874 Amsterdam Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Third Street. Speakers: F. N. Holman, John Jeroloman, A. Walker Otis, John A. Beall, and Simon Sterne.

Twenty-second Assembly District, Turtle Bay Hall, 869 Second Avenue. Speakers: Lawrence P. Mingey, Francis D. Hoyt, and Leonard Tuttle.

Twenty-third Assembly District, 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue. Speakers: Roger Foster, E. W. Fitzgerald, B. F. Mahler, and Calvin Tompkins.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District, Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street. Speakers: T. J. Falls, A. I. Elkus, F. R. Coudert, Albert Stickney, and Perry Belmont.

Thirtieth Assembly District, 177 East Eighty-fourth Street. Speakers: Jacob A. Cantor, Robert Grier Monroe, and E. Ellery Anderson.

Thirty-second Assembly District, corner One Hundred and Sixth Street and Second Avenue. Speakers: B. F. Mahler, A. A. Alling, and H. De Forest Baldwin.

WHAT THEY THINK IN FLO RIDA

Opinion Prevalent There Respecting Candidate Bryan.

From The St. Andrew's Bay (Fla.) Buoy.

"Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat," which is the old Roman way of saying "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." THE NEW-YORK TIMES has lately had an editorial about Bryan's sanity, which was backed by a letter from one of the big mad doctors who has been studying Bryan during the campaign. The expert gives it as his deliberate opinion that Bryan is a "political mattoid"; that is, cracked on politics. That is what we think down here in Florida. THE TIMES has raised a dust. A lot of doctors have expressed their opinions now, some against, some agreeing with the first doctor. All agree that Bryan is a fool, and that he will soon collapse at the rate he is going.

Some of the arguments for his insanity are the crazy and hazy nature of his notions, the entire lack of proof in all his speeches, his determination to have the country try a dangerous experiment without proof of its feasibility, his continual repetitions of "I contend" and "I believe" instead of giving proof; his repeatedly uttering contradictory theories in the same speech without knowing it, his enormous vanity, his love of talking, and his unconsciousness of bad faith to the Democratic Party.

They say that he inherited his queer streak from his father, the old Judge. The old gentleman would sometimes get bothered and tangled in a knotty question of law, and would amuse the bar and the crowded courtroom by flopping down on his knees right there to ask Divine guidance. When the Supreme Court of Illinois would reverse his rulings on appeal, Judge Bryan would say, "The Supreme Court is wrong; God cannot err."

Well, whether he is "mad" or not, it is certain that he is "destroyed." We voters will attend to that. Thank God for the ballot that enables us to rid off this cruel crank!

Amusing if Not Edifying.

From Figaro.

It is rather staggering to find the old superstition of the "evil eye" or "jettatura" seriously resurrected. And more than ever astonishing is it that the Prince of Wales, of all persons, should be pointed at as possessing one of these sinister visual organs. Such, however, is the case. I am not able to give the name of the person who pretends to have made this momentous discovery, but my readers will, at any rate, be amused if not edified to read this singular person's statements.

According to his view the Prince of Wales's right eye is the one regarded as "evil." It presents a peculiar and somewhat uncanny appearance that is calculated to strengthen the superstition with which it is regarded. This eye is very protruding, and once in every minute and a half or so the lid drops completely over the eyeball. The eye remains closed, opens again to its fullest extent, no other feature of the face having moved meanwhile. People who see the Prince for the first time are tempted to believe that he is deliberately winking at them, an impression which is strengthened by his reputation for geniality. The wink is involuntary, the result of a tic-nerveux.

And now for the misfortunes which are alleged to have overtaken the people upon whom the Prince has cast his evel optic. Misfortune and disaster, it is said, have overtaken all who have been conspicuous associates of the Prince, and now intimate association with England's future King is regarded as the inevitable precursor of ruin and of unhappiness.

Florida Already Greets Visitors.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Herald.

Travel to Florida is beginning already—earlier by weeks than for a long time before. No more perfect weather than that we are now enjoying could be imagined, and our friends from the chilly North may be sure of a warm welcome, both from Florida's people and her incomparable climate.

SILVER AND OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Before the present campaign opened, Venezuela and Cuba absorbed the attention of our political and financial world. They are now as apparently forgotten as the Mexican war; and yet they are very live issues. As to Venezuela, the situation seems to be this: The much-discussed scheme of a permanent board of arbitration to which all disputes between Great Britain and ourselves shall be referred, hangs fire. Of course no properly constructed Anglo-Saxon can imagine such a thing as a war between the two great sections of his mighty race, any more than he can now believe that Mr. Bryan has a chance of election. But neither is out of the range of possibilities, and equally unthinkable things have become realities.

Now as to Cuba. This is the present status of the insurrection in that island, (vide Saturday Review of Aug. 29:) The provisional Government of the rebels has issued a decree forbidding all cultivation of the soil. Under it any man who sows or gathers a crop will be shot as a traitor. Complete destruction of all kinds of property is furthermore enjoined. On the other hand, Gen. Weyler, the Spanish commandant, promulgates an order forbidding all harvest operations. Thus both sides officially commit themselves to the reduction of the entire population to beggary and starvation. This is simple savagery, and Christendom has an obvious right and an imperative duty to interfere and put an end to it. But whose duty is it? Plainly that of the American Government, as the one power which has the ability, and insists upon its right to interfere on this continent in such matters, as against any European Government.

It is now pertinent to inquire what all this has to do with our present political campaign. It has everything to do with it. A foreign war is not, in the near future, an impossible contingency if the above statements have any basis of probability. And it must be borne in mind that war is the usual refuge of a weak and harassed and discredited Administration, such as Bryan's is likely to be, to escape the inevitable result of its policies, and to consolidate the Nation upon an external issue in its efforts to avoid internal disaster. Such desperate and mentally unequipped men are not likely to hesitate about ways and means—the first consideration of statesmen when war is contemplated. For war cannot be carried on without money, and money cannot be had without credit. Here is a party, however, asking to be put into power at a time when our foreign relations are a trifle strained, yet whose most powerful bid for the suffrages of the people is that it will give them a depreciated currency and will repudiate at least half of its public and private debts! It is not conceivable that bonds could be sold by a Government which had got into power upon such an issue, but the Chicago platform provides for this contingency by advocating unlimited issues of irredeemable paper money. Mr. Bryan fortifies it by stating in The September Arena, that when free-silver coinage is once established, the way will be open for such issues of paper money as will be necessary for the wants of trade and for relief from taxation!

It is, however, practically certain that this country cannot again carry on a great war by forced loans in the guise of legal-tender money. The numerically great party from which emanated and which now supports the Chicago platform has too effectually given the world notice of its intentions, if it ever gets into power, to make any such plan workable. Old debts might be paid with such paper, owing to its legal-tender quality, but there its currency would end.

So it comes to this: If Mr. Bryan is elected we are effectually bound to keep the peace, let the jingo rave never so wildly. This might not be an unmixed evil, but it would certainly be a humiliating position for a first-class power to occupy. It is hardly too much to say that our National existence might depend upon the sufferance of other nations. Li Hung Chang gave us a parting shot to this effect when he said that the Japanese could destroy, with their present armament, every city on the Pacific coast, and occupy the mainland between that and the Rocky Mountains. A people cannot make war without powder and guns, or upon an empty belly. That would approximately be our condition with credit destroyed and our sole reliance fiat money, whether fifty-cent dollars or legal-tender notes.

Perhaps the rest of the world might not object to this hamstringing of our puissant Republic. They would probably take Sydney Smith's view of the matter, anent the repudiation of many of our States in the early part of this century. Here is what he said: "This is the only advantage of their repudiation. The Americans cannot cheat and conquer at the same time. They have cut themselves off from all sources of credit. Having been as dishonest as they can be, they are prevented from being as foolish as they would like to be. They cannot borrow and they cannot draw the sword."

It is as disheartening to think it necessary to call attention to these facts as it is to recognize that so large a number of American voters, at the end of the nineteenth century, are capable of accepting the wicked fallacies and unthinkable propositions of the Chicago platform. It is equally disheartening to see such cocksureness and apathy in this latitude. Let him who does me the honor to read this paper ask himself if he has given an hour's time or a dollar toward the necessary campaign expenses, to help a cause of such stupendous importance to him personally. Our lukewarmness is the chief menace to an overwhelming victory in November of the party of law and order and prosperity. From the extreme of depression we have gone to that of elation, and are acting as though the polls had already declared in our favor. The election is only six weeks off, and yet the great agricultural States of the North and Middle West, upon which we depend for success, are still debateable ground. And no one surely knows what the unemployed or what organized labor intends to do. It is certainly no joke when the poor whites of the South, who are now in the saddle, and the Western farmers unite with all the turbulent and discontented elements of society for a common political purpose.

A prophet of evil is always an unwelcome guest, and pessimism just now is everywhere ridiculed. But nothing is to be gained and much may be lost by underrating one's adversary. While there is no reasonable doubt of McKinley's election, there is a shade of doubt where there should be none, in view of the momentous issues at stake. A bare majority in the Electoral College will not end the fight, but will leave the future full of uncertainties. An overwhelming victory is the only thing to put an end to harassing doubts and fears, not only as to sound money and resulting prosperity, but also as to the permanence of our republican form of government.

ABRAHAM MILLS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1896.

Oregon Democrats Protest.

From The Corvallis (Oregon) Gazette, Oct. 16.

The Democratic and Republican Parties are ancient enemies. Their rivalry has been for supremacy, but the struggle between Populism and Democracy is one of extinction. In this State, Democracy's trusted officers have betrayed it to the enemy and have marched into the camp of Populism. There are four sets of Presidential Electors in Oregon. They represent McKinley and Hobart, Bryan and Watson, Palmer and Buckner, and the Prohibition candidates. There are no Bryan and Sewall Electors. The genuine Democrat cannot and does not indorse the stabbing of his party by those whom the party has intrusted with its management. He may protest quietly, but his action will be effective. On the third of November many a voter, who might have favored Bryan and Sewall, will mark his ballot for McKinley Electors, or for Palmer.

The Legislature of Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The Legislature of 1897, as elected, will contain two Republicans, two Populists, and three Independents. The Legislature of 1895 contained six Populists, but no Republicans or Independents. The opposition to the Democracy has gained one member. The desperate attempt to "capture" the Legislature in the interest of Senator Call, by "working" the free-coinage issue as a means of dividing the Democracy, and by putting up independent candidates in all cases in which the regular Democratic nominees were known to be opposed to Call, came to grief, as the "reform" movement did two years ago.

THE WINNER AND RAMIRO

UN A DEAD HEAT FOR THE RAMAPO HANDICAP.

A Pretty Race at Morris Park Yesterday—In the Run-Off The Winner Easily Defeated the California Nag—Typhoon Did Not Like the Starting Barrier and, Getting Away Badly, Lost the Rancocas Stakes to The Friar.

With pleasant weather, a card with two stake races, good-sized fields of horses all around, fair starting, some sharp finishes, and one of the best crowds of the meeting, the racing at Morris Park yesterday was very much of a success.

Racing men generally found much of comfort and consolation in the publication of the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Weaver case, which in so far as it goes, holds that the law under which racing is conducted is all right. They looked upon it as a favorable indication as to the ultimate result in the test case still before the court, which brings up the whole question at issue. The more conservative of the men interested financially in the preservation of racing are not so jubilant, however, as the question whether racing for purses and prizes is gambling under the intent of the law is still undecided. They prefer to wait for the decision of their own case before indulging in much rejoicing, though willing to admit that they have at least gained a point.

As to the sport, it was considerably above the average. The best of the races was that for the Ramapo Handicap, at a mile, for three-year-olds. The field was a smally one, only five facing the starter, but when The Winner and Ramiro made a dead heat of it the crowd became wildly enthusiastic, and cheered and danced and exhibited all those symptoms of something akin to insanity that they showed in the days of long ago before racing came under the cloud that has overshadowed it this year.

The Winner was favorite for the race, but because of his last performance Merry Prince had a strong following. The Winner's last two races having been so very poor. Probably the fact that Riley Grannan had sent a commission of several thousand dollars to the track to be placed on The Winner had much to do with the short price laid against him, as Grannan is supposed to know to a dot what Will Wallace's horses can and will do. When the horses were sent away to a good start, Dr. Grimes and Volley went away to the front as pacemakers for the party and led the lot up to and well into the turn, The Winner running in third place, and Merry Prince and Ramiro keeping close to him.

When the main track was reached Taral sent The Winner to the front, and prepared to "spread eagle" the field. Ramiro moved up with him, and, although Dr. Grimes hung on for a bit, Volley fell to the rear. Griffin was unable to make Merry Prince go to the front, and he was beaten just as the others began racing. The run in to the finish was in the language of racegoers, "a screamer." Ramiro was lapped on The Winner, and try every trick that he knew, as he did, Taral could not shake off "Lucky" Baldwin's horse. Both boys drove their horses for all they were worth. Stride for stride the two thoroughbreds raced, the crowd cheering on the riders as they worked energetically to get the victory. A hundred yards from the finish it looked as if The Winner would be able to land the prize. But Sloane would not be content with second place, and made a supreme effort. That was enough to at least divide honors, and with a desperate rush the horses passed the judges so closely together that it was impossible for the judges to separate them, and a dead heat was declared.

Messrs. Baldwin and Wallace were both willing to divide the stake, but Sloane, who rode Ramiro, persuaded Mr. Baldwin to run it off, assuring him that the horse could beat The Winner in another heat, as he finished fresh and strong. Mr. Baldwin accepted the advice, and lost the stake. Taral allowed Sloane to make the running for six furlongs, and then, giving The Winner a shaking up, went to the front and won easily by a couple of lengths. "Jack" Joyner, who now trains The Winner, watched the race from the infield, and when The Winner went to the front, began running down the field as fast as his feet would carry him, yelling as only Joyner and a Comanche Indian can yell. This spectacle furnished about as much amusement to the crowd as did the race itself, and shouts of encouragement greeted the enthusiastic trainer, who was for a time the happiest person at the track.

The Rancocas Stakes, for two-year-olds, run over the Eclipse Course, was the other stake race. It brought out a field of ten, Typhoon II. being made the favorite, "Mike" Dwyer and the other big speculators backing the colt as if it was impossible for him to lose. But Typhoon II. did not like the barrier that was used, and refused to come up to it, so that he got much the worst of the start, and he never cut any figure in the contest. The running was made by the fleet Rhodesia, with The Friar and Winged Foot her closest attendants for about a half mile, when Winged Foot quit and began falling back to the rear. Then The Friar took command, and won as he pleased from Rhodesia, who found the route a bit too long to carry her great speed. She was "all out" when she beat Hi Daddy a half length for the place.

Perhaps the prettiest race aside from that for the Ramapo Handicap was the selling race for two-year-olds, which had a field of fourteen starters. Xmas, Maud Adams, Mohawk Prince, and Iroquois came down from the dip in a splendid line, all in a bunch, and passed the judges necks apart, all the horses under a hard drive.

Miss Celestine had an easy task in the opening event, and Hawser and things his own way in the last. Tinge, however, had a hard fight in the fifth event, and only snatched victory from Roundsman in the last half dozen jumps.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old maidens. Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44.

1—Miss Celestine, C. Boyle's ch. f., by Sobranje-War Over, 110 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Clayton)
2—South Africa, A. Beck's b. g., 112, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)
3—Bonhomme, Ramapo Stable's ch. g., 112, 5 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

Lida Woodland, 110, 8 to 1, (Pickering;) Beaumont, 113, 11 to 5, (Taral;) Laurelton, 115, 5 to 1, (Hamilton;) Glover Wendig, 112, 100 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Pharisee, 112, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:18.

1—Xmas, Stockwell Stable's br. c., by Candlemas-Mollie B. B., 109 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Maud Adams, J. McLaughlin's br. f., 95, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Mohawk Prince, T. J. Healy's ch. g., 97, 15 to 1.....(Nutt)

Won by a neck; the same between second and third.

Iroquoise, 95, 15 to 1, (Hewitt;) Break o' Day, 93, 15 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Ross O., 107, 2 to 1, (Sloane;) Doctor Jim, 98, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Aarbuckle, 116½, 6 to 1, (McCafferty;) Olivia L., 95, 30 to 1, (Waller;) Spinning Wheel, 92, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Euphemia L., 102, 60 to 1, (Harris;) Arabian, 110, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Fratello, 95, 60 to 1, (Powers,) and Passover, 108, 5 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Rancocas Stakes of $2,000. For two-year-olds, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:12½.

1—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker, 118 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Littlefield)
2—Rhodesia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 103, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Hi Daddy, J. McLaughlin's b. g., 109, 30 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

Sten King, 112, 20 to 1, (Pagett) Bannock, 103, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Sunny Slope, 109, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Winged Foot, 119, 15 to 1, (McCafferty;) Typhoon II., 112, 7 to 10, (Sims;) Challenger, 114, 8 to 1, (Taral,) and Princess Flavia, 110, 25 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Ramapo Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. The Withers mile. Time of Race—1:43. Time of Run-off—1:44.

*1—The Winner, W. M. Wallace's b. c., by Favor-Happy Sally II., 126 pounds, even money and 1 to 10.....(Taral)
*2—Ramiro, Santa Anita Stable's br. c., 111, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Dr. Grimes, F. Burlew's b. g., 117, 12 to 1.....(McCafferty)

*Dead heat; three lengths between the dead heaters and the third horse.

Merry Prince, 121, 13 to 10, (Griffin,) and Volley, 103, 15 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

In the run-off The Winner (11 to 10) beat Ramiro (7 to 10) by two lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Tinge, R. M. Murray & Co.'s br. c., 4 years, by Falconer-Tincture, 100 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Coyle)
2—Roundsman, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 3, 107, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Gotham, J. McCafferty's ch. c., 4, 122, even money.....(McCafferty)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

Premier, 3, 103, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Runaway, 3, 85, 30 to 1, (Neumeyer;) Emotional, 3, 73, 25 to 1, (O'Connor;) Aurelian, 6, 102, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Cromwell, 5, 99, 25 to 1, (Powers;) Handspun, 4, 93, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Flanes, 3, 78, 50 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter, over the hill. Time—2:08.

1—Havoc, D. A. Boyle's b. c., 4 years, by Himyar-Elletta, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. c., 4, 109, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)
3—Sir Walter, Jr., F. Burlew's gr. c., 4, 93 6 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by a length; the same between second and third.

Deerslayer, 5, 112, 2 to 1, (Doggett,) and Brandywine, 107, 3 to 1, (Hill,) also ran.

Walter Winans Still Champion.

The final competition for the year for the revolver championship of the North London Rifle Club took place this week. Walter Winans of Baltimore again won it for the fourth year in succession, making a score of 394 out of a possible 420, beginning with a highest possible score at the short ranges. The next best score was 31 points below his.

Notes of Football.

—The Berkeley School eleven has arranged a game with the football team of the Deaf Mutes' Academy for to-morrow afternoon at Berkeley Oval. The Deaf Mutes's Academy has applied for membership in the New-York Interscholastic League.

—The management of the Hamilton Institute football team has withdrawn the eleven from the New-York Interscholastic League. It was found that the team was too light to contend with the majority of the schools in the league.

—The Manhattan College team will play a return game with the Yonkers Athletic Club at the Manhattan's grounds, Fordham, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The New-York University eleven will play the New-Jersey Athletic Club team at Bayonne, N. J., to-morrow afternoon at 3:30.

HINTS FROM LONDON SCHOOLS.

Manual Training, Manners, and Morals in Their Course.

The most interesting feature of a recent meeting of the London School Board consisted in the annual statement of the Chairman of the School Management Committee and the somewhat curious debate which followed. Early in the sitting, Mr. Fred Davies, the Chairman of the committee in question, formally submitted its report for the year ending Lady Day last. He mentioned as a pleasant fact that the number of classes for manual training in woodwork and metal work had increased by 50 per cent., and the grant thereon by 75 per cent. The flies in his ointment were, first, that the average attendance, although slightly up, still only reached 80.54 per cent. of the number on the roll, and, secondly, that they had only received grant for cookery on 28,000 girls, and for laundry on 10,000. The order of popularity among what were known as "specific" or advanced subjects continued unchanged. Mechanics, shorthand, and French were favorite subjects with the boys, and domestic economy and French with the girls. As to the teaching of French, a subject in which 3,033 children were presented during the year, there was much difference among experts. Mr. Davies also referred to the question of the children's manners, and said he was of opinion that the manners of the present-day child, though very bad, were an improvement on those of his predecessor. Unfortunately, there was a minority of parents whose sympathies were on the side of unruliness, and such are ever ready to abuse the teacher who disciplined their child.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Riley admitted that their work was developing in every direction, but what effect did the education have upon the character of the children? He had been assured by several that the manners of the children were, if anything, deteriorating. Were they really getting from this vast educational machinery the results they had a right to expect?

Mr. Macnamara thought the manners of the children had vastly improved under the School Board régime, but said Mr. Davies had given one reason for deficiency in this respect in the fact that only 80 per cent. of the children were in attendance. There were 100,000 children in London absent from the schools when they were open, and this 100,000 was practically always the same. He thought also that the system of putting the teachers on piecework on the child's brain has been largely responsible for whatever falling off in manners there had been. It was not a question whether the moral training in 1896 was worth 3s 6d. more than in 1895; the way to look at it was not to rule the teacher down to giving a penny for every penny spent. Up to the last five years if the teacher devoted time to moral training he was engaged upon a subject which would not bring him as much money as striving for results, but he was hopeful that the better system introduced by Sir W. Hart Dyke would bring about an enormous improvement in the moral character of the children.

Old Idea, New Coin.

From The London News.

An ingenious experiment in coinage is said to be in contemplation in France. The French Government having felt the unquestioned scarcity in its copper coinage has proposed to supplement it by the use of nickel, which is undoubtedly more attractive for such a purpose, even though its resemblance to silver renders it liable to be fraudulently passed for coins of very much greater value. As is well known, the United States mint a single nickel coin of the value of 5 cents, (about twopence-half-penny.) This is not milled at the edges, and is so different in size from any other that it is impossible for it to pass for anything but what it is. It is invariably called a "nickel," and is the fare for riding within the limits of any city of the Union. Nickel coinage has for many years been used in some of our own colonies. A good many years ago pennies and halfpennies were introduced into Jamaica, in order to do away with the coinage of the little three-halfpenny piece, which was locally called "quattie," or "tup," such a term as three-halfpence being absolutely unknown to the native. It was quite common in the early days after their introduction for the coins to be passed on the unsuspecting negro for two shilling and half-crown pieces. The French Government has awakened to this possible means of fraud, and proposes to prevent it by having the pieces pierced with a hole in the middle, so that they may be strung on a string as if they were Chinese "cash."

New-Jersey Nominees for Congress.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

Seven of the eight Republican candidates for Congress in New-Jersey are native Jerseymen, and only one, Charles Newell Fowler of the Eighth District, was born outside of the State, his birthplace being Lena, Ill. All are comparatively young men. Two candidates, Parker and Pitney, were born in Morristown, and two, Stewart and McEwan, were born in Paterson. The oldest man in the delegation is Benjamin F. Howell, who was born in 1844, and the youngest is Mahlon Pitney, who was born in 1858.

Quick Payment of Pensions.

From The Chicago Record, Oct. 20.

Gen. Anderson, Pension Agent at Chicago, has finished the payment of pensions for the October term, making the best record in the administration of the office. More than 71,000 checks have been mailed to as many persons, and $2,500,000 distributed since Oct. 5, the work being done in ten working days. Gen. Anderson attributes the rapid work to the new regulation abolishing personal payments.

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

NEW-YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Sunday Magazine Supplement
Have You Seen It?

The announcement has attracted admiring attention from multitudes in the vicinity of Madison Square.

THE TIMES seeks a phrase more expressive of THE TIMES's policy of freedom from sensationalism; its appeal distinctively to the intelligent and the thoughtful; of the absence from its columns of revolting details of scandal, sickening chapters of crime, unfounded attacks on public men, and reckless assaults on private interests; of its distinction as a newspaper for the home, a newspaper that is progressive and enterprising, without being indecent or careless of the rights of others; of its newsy and entertaining qualities, while at the same time being clean and instructive; of its earnest endeavor to be the family paper of the Greater New-York, and of its position as a newspaper that upholds morality, inspires patriotism, and encourages good citizenship.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will pay One Hundred Dollars for a phrase that will better convey this idea: "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," everything of human interest, but nothing except the truth.

Suggestions in competition for this prize of One Hundred Dollars should be sent on postal cards addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No other form of reply will be considered. The maximum number of words is ten, but if a striking phrase can be made in fewer words, so much the better.

The award will be made when an acceptable phrase is named.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

Rear Admiral Roe's Suggestions Not Approved.

From The Boston Transcript.

Rear Admiral Roe, in an article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, makes a plea for a defensive alliance between the United States and England. Such an alliance, he believes, would be so powerful that no powers of the Old World would dare resist its demands for decent treatment of his Christian subjects by the Sultan. To reach this conclusion, Admiral Roe reviews our relations with European powers other than England, and finds that we have no reason to believe that they are friendly or well disposed, save in the case of France, over whom he deems we exert a strong moral influence. England, on the other hand, he holds to be instinctively well disposed toward the United States, the common language and the closeness of commercial and social relations predisposing both nations to reach understandings readily.

This may be all very true without in the slightest degree justifying the expediency of an alliance. The English people are, in fact, much more well disposed toward the United States than our people are accustomed to believe. They are, as a rule, extremely cordial to Americans, and, moreover, they experience sensations of pride in any great achievements wrought on this side of the Atlantic by a people they claim as kindred. Journalists and politicians in both countries do much to keep the two countries from firm social and commercial friendships, but even these agents of mischief cannot prevent the eventual establishment of permanent cordiality between the two peoples.

A defensive alliance, however, for action in Europe is quite another thing from frank friendship. To be effective a defensive alliance must be prepared to take the offensive at short notice. Then the more adventurous power might draw its ally into a conflict in which the latter had no interest whatever. We want no entangling alliances; we are perfectly willing to let Europe alone, providing Europe will let us alone. Our own business demands our attention, and issues are rising that threaten to give our energies all the employment of which they are capable ere many years are gone.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair and slightly warmer during the day, with light to fresh westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair in the morning, followed by cloudy and threatening weather, slightly warmer, variable winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness during the day, showers by Saturday morning, variable winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair in the morning, threatening weather, probably showers, in the evening or night, warmer, easterly to southerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, rain, followed in western portion by local showers in the afternoon or night, southeasterly winds, warmer. SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, generally cloudy, probably showers in northern portion, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, threatening weather and rain, variable winds, cooler in northern portions. EASTERN TEXAS, rain, clearing in western portion, cooler, variable winds, shifting to northerly. WESTERN TEXAS, rain, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds, cooler in southern and warmer in northern portions. NEW-MEXICO, local rains, followed by clearing weather, easterly winds, cooler in southern and warmer in northern portion Friday evening. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, rain, much colder, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, rain, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, colder Friday night. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness and rain, southerly winds, becoming variable, colder Friday night. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness and rain, southeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair in the morning, with rain during the night, light to fresh westerly winds, shifting to easterly. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness, probably rain during the afternoon or night, light to fresh variable winds. OHIO, threatening weather and light rains, light to fresh variable winds, cooler in southeast portion. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness with rain, cooler in extreme southern portion, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair in the morning, showers in the southern portion during the afternoon or night, light to fresh southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, light to fresh westerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, probably threatening weather in extreme southern portion, light to fresh westerly winds. MISSOURI, threatening weather and rain, winds shifting to northerly and cooler.

KANSAS, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather with showers, northerly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, increasing cloudiness with local rains, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair and warmer, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair and slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. COLORADO, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, warmer Friday evening, winds shifting to southeasterly. WYOMING and MONTANA, generally fair, warmer, southerly to westerly winds.

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Reliable Carpets.
Times are improving and higher prices coming, so choose now.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; other as cook and laundress; best city references. M. S., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at Miss McGuire's, 514 West 40th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls; one as first-class cook; other as waitress; in American private family; four years' city reference; present employer to be seen. 161 East 52d St., Adams's bell.

COOK.—Where a good family cook is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing thoroughly; best city reference. A. S., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent; where a kitchenmaid is kept; will be disengaged 30th; can be seen evenings; first-class reference from present employer. Address M., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, from $25 to $30; good reference. C. M., Box 417 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook for private family; thoroughly competent; good city reference. 499 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; speaks French, English; in private American family; good references; wages, $35. Flouest, 1,595 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook; would do plain washing and ironing; four years' city reference 11 East 74th St.

COOK.—By young woman who understands cooking; private family cook; willing to do coarse washing. Advertiser, 463 4th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as cook and to do coarse washing; can refer to last employer. 301 East 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with private family; city or country; no objections to plain washings; good references. 513 West 48th St.

COOK.—First-class; by the day or week; understands catering; good city references. R. L., 121 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl as good, plain cook; good city reference. 154 West 64th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodelling; alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSERY Governess.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; best reference. N., 3 East 72d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker in a private family; would help with any other light work. P. J., 985 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; visiting governess; or single lessons, 35 cents each; highest reference. Literature, Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting or permanent position; experienced teacher in kindergarten and primary work, drawing, needlework; highest references. V., Box 319 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant working housekeeper; where other help is kept; best personal reference. 154 West 64th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young Protestant woman as housemaid; best city references. J., 14 East 65th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; small American family; references. 353 West 44th St., Dunn's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By kitchenmaid, where chef or first-class cook is kept, or second of two; excellent city references. G. L., 210 East 40th St., first floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; best city reference; take whole care of lady's wardrobe. G. L., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; good hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; years with her present employer. M. G., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Parisienne dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. Aline, care Mrs. Sire, 475 Lenox Av.

MAID.—By a refined and neat French maid; no English speaking; obliging and good seamstress; ten years' references. Call, three days, M. B., 251 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city references. S. S., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in a small family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. A. M., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references from last employer. 204 East 37th St., Lee's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, and assist in chamberwork; do laundry work; alone in American family. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a most respectable girl as excellent laundress; no objection to a little chamberwork; best city references; wages, $20. 492 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress and to assist with up-stairs work. M. D., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by day or take wash home, by dozen, or family wash. Mrs. Golden, 532 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as first-class laundress. Present employer's, 127 West 77th St.; call Friday.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; competent; six years' reference from last employer. Call, Friday, 10 to 4, 154 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best city reference. 106 East 88th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference. M. W., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress with private family; best city references. 164 East 57th St.; L. Daly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; first-class reference. M. C., 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress by day or week; best city reference. 824 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 40 Park Av. No cards.

Nurses.

NURSE, GOVERNESS, or MAID.—By a refined French Protestant nurse, governess, or maid; competent; thoroughly good hairdresser and seamstress; best city references. C. C. B., 251 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced with bottle babies; has had entire charge from birth; good sewer; first-class city reference. 184 West 28th St., third floor.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse, or take care of half-grown child; is competent; has good reference. M. P., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge; good sewer; obliging; satisfactory personal references. 319 East 32d St., third floor.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant woman as nurse; take full charge of a young infant; good seamstress; best city reference. Rolins, 590 3d Av., first floor.

NURSE.—By a North German girl, to take entire charge of infant in private American family. 475 Belman Av., Brooklyn.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; just disengaged; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; highest reference. Competent, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By young girl to mind children and assist with other work. 101 East 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined Danish girl, who speaks English and German, to do sewing and chamberwork, or waiting, in a nice American family. Minie Nielsen, care Jacobsen, 228 West 83d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress, or first-class chambermaid and sewer, or general housework on flat; best city reference. K., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a good situation for her Scotch waitress, whom she can recommend most highly; the lady can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock. 11 East 60th St.

WAITRESS.—Take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; makes salads; carves; best city references; city or country. 223 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in private family; fully competent; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; elite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET or single-handed; age 28; excellent silver cleaner; best city references; late employer can be seen. J. T. K., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

BUTLER.—English; competent and reliable; strictly temperate; first-class references. Reliable, Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced English servant; one year's excellent city reference; highly recommended. W. H. B., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman as butler and valet; age, 32; first-class references. J. F., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—As butler where second man and parlormaid are kept; thoroughly experienced; best references. H. W., 908 6th Av.

BUTLER and WAITER.—Willing and obliging; good reference; private family; English; 30. T. R., care Mairs, 68 West 43d St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent and reliable; first-class city reference. F. A. R., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; tall; in private family; very competent; highest references. H., 12 West 16th St.

BUTLER.—By competent and reliable Swede; best city references. C., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Understands horses, harness, steam heaters, furnaces; all kinds of housework; handy with tools; best city reference. C., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman not keeping horses in town this Winter would like to procure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. T. Walsh, 133 East 21st St., care J. M. Amory.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; age, 33; height, 5 feet 7; first-class personal references from last employer; leaving through giving up; married. 153 Willow St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer; city or country. J. Smith, 69 East 89th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; large experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting and improving; can refer to prominent city families. Gardener, 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By young man who has experience with greenhouses and gardens; understands thorough care of horses, carriages; reference. Windisch, 826 East 82d St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; English; 22; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. G. B., 990 6th Av.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a young man as groom or second man in a private family; can be highly recommended. 28 West 44th St.

GROOM.—By a young Englishman, about 20, who thoroughly understands his business; good references. F. A., 33 West 57th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; age, 24; thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent references. W. P., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—As second or useful man in private family; Frenchman; age, twenty-four; speaks four languages. P. A., 247 West 27th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN or VALET.—By a man as useful man or valet; can wait on the table; first-class reference. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—English-trained; educated; temperate; thoroughly experienced. White, Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By thoroughly experienced Englishman; first-class city reference. W. H. B., 52 East 41st St.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—As waiter or useful man in a private family; handy, willing, and obliging; neat appearance; good reference from last employer. E. G., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITER.—By a single man, colored, as waiter in a private family; good city references. C. S., 108 West 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By young Swede; small family; first-class painter and paperhanger; able to take care of furnace; flat or apartment house; no basement. Janitor, 116 East 116th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG FRENCH LADY'S MAID. COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WITH BEST REFERENCES.
APPLY AT 10 EAST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 2 P. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D AND 71ST STS.

One of the largest and finest in the world. Facing Central Park, in the aristocratic part of New-York. Exclusive and refined. Cuisine unsurpassed. An ideal resort for families, tourists, and transients. European and American plans.

THE HANOVER,

S. E. CORNER OF 5TH AV. & 15TH ST.

A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.

E. W. EAGER, Manager.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.
DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT. For Health, Pleasure, Recreation. Excellent Cuisine. Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3. Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, &c. Expert medical attendance. Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.
WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New-Jersey, NOW OPEN.
Lakewood is a beautiful Autumn Resort. The Laurel House has been made more attractive than ever for this season.
David B. Plumer, Manager.

BICYCLES.

306 5th Av. Columbia Bicycles 306 5th Av.
A FEW '96 MODELS
COLUMBIAS, HARTFORDS AND TANDEMS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES.
6th Day, Saturday, Oct. 24th.
Westchester Highweight and Municipal Handicaps and four other races, including three-quarter mile heats. Take 2d Av. Elevated and change at 132d St. and Willis Av. for Special Trains direct to Track, at 12:30, 1, 1:30, and 2 P. M. Field, 50 cents.

PERSONAL.

ADVICE FREE.—Wages, accounts, &c., collected everywhere; no charge unless successful. PEOPLE'S LAW COLLECTION BUREAU, 316 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall rooms; closet; running water; good table; reference.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

34TH ST., 10 EAST.—Desirable second floor, front; three story; sunny rooms; superior table; references.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Desirable and handsomely furnished floor; also other rooms; with board; references.

39 WEST 26TH ST.—Clean, quiet, comfortable hotel home; families, ladies, gentlemen, with hotel table; $10 to $25 per week; 25 present guests have been here average of 12 years.

34TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely newly furnished rooms; parlor dining room; French cuisine; all accommodations.

and

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

86 MADISON AV.—Heretofore an elegant private residence; offers exceptional accommodations; references exchanged.

97TH ST., 42 WEST, BETWEEN COLUMBUS Av. and Central Park West.—Handsomely

TROUBLE IN THE TWELFTH

THE OPPOSITION MET BY McCLELLAN AND BY HESS.

A Congressional Fight Which Is Very Much Mixed Up—Col. McClellan's Speech Last Monday Has Provoked Criticism, but the Candidate Will Say Nothing About It—Hess, the Republican Nominee, Attacked in His Own Party.

The Congressional fight in the Twelfth District is very much mixed up. Charles A. Hess, the Republican candidate, is being attacked by a number of Republicans, and Col. George B. McClellan, the union Democratic candidate, nominated by both the National Democratic Party (sound money) and Tammany Hall, is being attacked by the silver people. Dr. Marion M. Miller has been nominated by the out-and-out Populists, and is an advanced single-taxer.

Col. McClellan made a speech in Peace Hall, 295 Avenue A, Monday night. Various versions of this speech have been given out. One said that he came out for the Chicago platform and for the Chicago ticket. His speech at this meeting was a brief one, and there was no reference in it to the Chicago platform. It was mainly a defense of the pension policy which Col. McClellan followed in Congress this year.

At its conclusion, the speaker said that "Tammany Hall expected that all Democrats would support the Tammany Hall ticket, from Bryan to Daly." Mr. Daly is the Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Eighteenth Assembly District, in which the speech was made.

One man, who was at the meeting in Peace Hall, cried out: "What about silver?"

No reply was made to this. Col McClellan was seen last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is making a personal canvass of his district, and has been dividing his time during the past few days between his law office, which is on the ninth floor of 100 Broadway, where he has an office with James W. and Charles Ridgway, and the work in his Congressional District. He was working on his canvass when seen in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue last night. He was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he had anything to say about his attitude in this campaign.

"No," he replied, "I have nothing whatever to say."

He insisted on being excused from an interview. He said that he had been conducting a personal canvass of his district for the past few days, and that he proposed to keep at work on his canvass until election day.

The Twelfth Congressional District has usually been heavily Democratic. It is the district that was represented in recent years by Gen. Spinola and W. Bourke Cockran. Col. McClellan was elected in 1894 by a plurality of about 1,400.

The troubles of the district are shared in also by Mr. Hess, the Republican candidate, who is being attacked on the ground that he left the Republican Party, a few years ago, to return to it only recently. It is claimed that his enrollment as a Republican, made within a few days of his nomination, was not in accordance with the laws of the Republican County Committee. There is a bolt of Republicans against him in the district, and its magnitude can only be measured by the election returns. The extent of the Popocratic bolt from Col. McClellan, owing to the sound money record which he made in the present Congress, can only be measured in the same way. Mr. Hess's friends say that Col. McClellan's silence will result in the election of Mr. Hess. Col. McClellan's friends say that he is certain to be elected. City Court Judge Edward P. Otterway, who is a close friend of Col. McClellan, said yesterday:

"Col. McClellan was nominated as a Democrat by both wings of the Democratic Party in this city. He was nominated without having been asked for pledges by either wing of the party. The conventions trusted to his discretion, as indicated by his record. If these nominating bodies did not see fit to obtain pledges for him, I do not understand why he should be attacked for declining to make individual pledges now. The best political thought of recent years has favored the election of unpledged candidates to office."

The contention in the district is increasing in interest every day.

VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Hobart Looking Over New-Jersey—Letter from Admiral Belknap.

Everything was very quiet around Republican headquarters yesterday. A few visitors called in, some routine matters were looked after, and some conferences were held.

Mr. Hobart was at the headquarters most of the day, and received several New-Jersey politicians, who went over with him the situation in that State. Among the callers were Franklin Murphy of Newark, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mayor Wanser of Jersey City. The outlook in New-Jersey was reported as being bright, but Mr. Hobart is naturally anxious to have as big a majority as possible, and is directing a good deal of attention upon his own State.

Among the callers at the headquarters was Dr. Edward Bedloe of Philadelphia, formerly Consul to Amoy, China, who brought with him a letter from Admiral George E. Belknap of the United States Navy, who has always been a Democrat. The Admiral says: "The other day a Democratic friend remonstrated with me because I am going to vote for McKinley. I replied to him as follows: 'When your house is afire you take every means to save it. This year the National house is afire, and the only way to put out the fire and save your life, property, and honor—National and personal—is to vote the Republican ticket.'"

A letter was received from John W. Yerkes, lawyer, of Danville, Ky., stating that a careful investigation conducted in that State showed that it was safe for McKinley.

Col. H. G. Worthington of Washington, D. C., who has recently been campaigning in West Virginia and Maryland, called at headquarters and reported that both of those States will give their Electoral vote for McKinley. He said: "I was deeply impressed by the sound-money speech made in West Virginia by Prof. Wilson of Tariff bill fame. It was unusually vigorous and very severe in its denunciations of Bryanism. He denied that Bryanism was entitled to the consideration of any Jeffersonian Democrat, and asserted that it was founded upon anarchistic and dishonest assumption."

He thinks that the best elements of the Democratic Party in West Virginia are with the sound-money movement and opposed to Bryan. Maryland, he says, is certain to give at least 25,000 majority for McKinley. The campaign is being conducted in thorough and effective style. A very large negro vote is registered, amounting to 52,000, which will all go to the Republican ticket.

A telephone message from Chicago headquarters gave the result of Gen. Harrison's tour through Indiana as reported by Mr. Durbin. According to Mr. Durbin, the State is safely Republican by a good majority, and even in the farming districts the people are enthusiastically supporting McKinley.

New-York Central Men Pleased.

General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the New-York Central Railroad and General Agent James S. Cark and 171 employes of the New-York Central attended Hammerstein's Olympia Theatre last night to witness the realistic picture of the Empire State express train which is shown in the Biographs. They cheered vociferously when the picture was exhibited.

ENCAMPED AT WEEHAWKEN.

A Part of the Fifth Artillery in the West Shore Station.

The West Shore Railway station at Weehawken put on a military air last night. Groups of tanned soldiers, wearing slouched hats and with red stripes on their trousers' legs, wandered in and about the station or talked together on the platform. Officers promenaded together, arm in arm. Down one long arm of the platform sentinels in long blue coats, with businesslike muskets over their shoulders, slowly paced back and forth.

This unusual scene was caused by the arrival of a train load of Regular Army soldiers, early in the evening. They were five companies of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, 250 men, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Graham. The regiment has been recently ordered from San Francisco to Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

The soldiers were, of course, the centre of a curious crowd, and it was remarkable to see the effect their bearing had upon the onlookers. Men who came listlessly sauntering into the station would suddenly straighten up and assume a pronounced military air. When one gray haired old man, who was accompanied by a small boy, caught sight of them he excitedly dragged his charge nearer. "That's the way I looked when I was a soldier, Freddy," he exclaimed. On his way to his train the old gentleman brought his left foot down so hard on the platform that it sounded like a horse walking.

This is the second detachment of the Fifth Regiment to arrive. The first came Wednesday morning, under the command of Lieut. Col. Sinclair, and has already been stationed at Fort Wadsworth. Another detachment is still under waiting orders at the Presidio, in San Francisco. They expect to start in a few days.

This change is not looked upon with very much favor by the regiment. They complain that according to the regular rule of rotation they should have stayed two more years on the coast. One of the officers, in speaking of this last night, said: "It is just a little hard on us, when we were looking forward to two more years of quiet, to be forced to move on only fifteen days' notice. That means that the married men had to break up housekeeping, take their children from schools, and make arrangements for transportation. The Government doesn't pay for moving families."

The Fifth Regiment takes the place of the First, which has been ordered to Florida. The Third is moved from Florida to the Presidio. The journey across the Continent occupied a week. The men were comfortably provided with sleeping quarters, and made the trip without any notable incident.

MAY REMAIN HERE.

Bonds for Armenians Detained on Ellis Island Being Offered.

Interest in the plight of the Armenians at Ellis Island manifests itself daily, and pending the proffer of bonds to secure the country against their becoming public charges, Immigration Commissioner Senner is holding in abeyance the order of deportation.

Such a proffer came yesterday, from Mrs. Sarah B. Fessenden, President of the Massachusetts State Board of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She visited Ellis Island and told Dr. Senner that she had been authorized by responsible property holders of Massachusetts to offer bonds for 100 of the refugees. She said also that she would be personally responsible for them, so far as obtaining work for them was concerned.

Dr. Senner promised that he would hold the Armenians till she returned from Boston with the security.

The Salvation Army is meantime continuing its efforts in behalf of the Armenians.

A mass meeting has been arranged for Monday evening next, at Carnegie Hall, to welcome the Armenian refugees already landed, who will give accounts of the recent massacres of 6,000 Armenians in Constantinople and of their own escapes.

The meeting has been convened under the auspices of The Christian Herald, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Salvation Army, and the National Armenian Relief Society.

The steamship California, which arrived yesterday afternoon, had 180 more Armenians in the steerage. They will be taken to Ellis Island to-day. They sailed from Havre and are booked for various destinations. The Captain of the steamship stated at Quarantine that all had small means, while some of them have as much as $50.

CRUSHED UNDER TRUCKS.

Two Boys Meet with Fatal and Similar Accidents.

Samuel T. Toote, four years old, living with his parents at 429 St. Nicholas Avenue, while playing in front of his home, about 2 o'clock yesterday, ran directly in front of a two-horse truck that was being driven at a slow trot up the avenue, and was run over and crushed to death. Jacob Miller, who drove the truck, says he did his best to stop when he saw the child's peril, but was unable to check his team in time.

Robert C. Denton, a seven-year-old boy of 696 Washington Street, was run over yesterday at noon in Charles Lane by a heavy truck, driven by Sidney Pope, and died an hour later at his home, whither he was taken after the accident. Pope at first drove off, thinking the boy was not much hurt, but when he learned of the serious nature of the lad's injuries, he went at once to the Denton home, where an officer arrested him. The child's father said, however, that he did not care to press the case against Pope, as from investigations he had made he did not believe the prisoner was responsible for the accident.

Inspectors Visiting Bakeshops.

The Board of Health has sent twenty Sanitary Inspectors to canvass the 500-odd tenement bakeshops in this city and all the feed stores and butcher shops where fat is boiled, to find out whether the law ordering such places to be made secure against sudden danger from fire and to be operated under permit from the Fire Department has been observed. Most of the bakeries are in basements, at the foot of stairways, and use fat to boil crullers in. As the work is done principally between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the danger to life from a sudden fire occasioned by the boiling over of the fat or from a pan of at being overturned is very great. Good Government Clubs asked the Fire Department to enorce the law, and the department replied that it could not, but that the Health Board could do so, as it had its own machinery. The Health Board then took hold of the work of inspection.

An Arrest Discloses a Theft.

Clarence Gillis, seventeen years old, who was employed as a servant in the home of Dr. William Travers Gibbs, 365 Lexington Avenue, was arrested last night and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station, on the charge of obtaining a suit of clothes from Smith, Gray & Co., on false pretenses. He had told the firm that a Mrs. Glackens, who had recommended him to Dr. Gibbs, would pay for the clothes.

After the detectives had arrested Gillis Dr. Gibbs told them that he had recently missed a pocketbook containing $13 and a silver card case. When Gillis was questioned, he admitted having taken them, and said that he had hid them in a stove in the basement. The purse and card case were found there. The money was intact.

Fighting Politicians Arrested.

Edward E. Green of 1,131 Lexington Avenue, who is a member of Tammany Hall; Louis E. Thorn of 273 West Seventy-eighth Street, who is a Republican leader in a west-side district, and Edward Carl of 1,267 Broadway were arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night for fighting in the hallway of 1,267 Broadway.

The three men got into a political argument, and Green and Thorn came to blows. A policeman interfered and took them to the station. Secretary Manchester of the Republican County Committee gave bail for Mr. Thorn late last night, and he was released.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

THE EGUIN MASSACRE.

Details of the Recent Slaughter of Christians.

The Bancroft's mission to Turkey proves that we have business of our own with Turkey. If we are less aroused than England by the outrages charged against the Sultan, it is perhaps because the details are not so well known to us. Here is an account from The London News of the latest incidents, which seemed less terrible in telegraphic form:

"The details of the massacre at Eguin have come in by circuitous routes from various but trustworthy sources, and confirm statements received at the embassies. The massacre appears to have been the most terrible in Asia Minor, excepting that at Urfa. The city and suburbs contained about 6,000 houses, half Christian, half Moslem, and had more wealth and better houses than any other place in Armenia. Two hundred of the Christian houses were Greek. No harm was done to them. On Monday, the 14th of September, the Kurds made a second descent on the town, having a few days earlier been dispersed by soldiers. The Armenians closed their shops. On the next day, Tuesday, the Kaimakam sent round a crier to proclaim that the Kurds had disappeared, that the Government assured the safety of every person, but that those who failed to open their shops would be punished. On this the shops were opened, and business resumed its usual course. At noon a single cannon shot was fired, and the slaughter immediately commenced. Killing was the first business; plunder and burning of houses came only afterward. It is estimated that at least 2,000 Armenians were killed, or, as stated in another letter, at least five-sixths of all the males over thirteen years old. In the suburbs not more than one-tenth of the adult males remained.

"Then the plunder and burning commenced. Out of 600 houses in one quarter, not one remains. Five-sixths of the Armenian houses in the city were burned. One Turkish house and some shops contiguous to Armenian shops were burned. Carnage and plundering continued for three full days, reckoning from Tuesday at noon. No imaginable outrage, says one writer, remained unperpetrated. Women were defiled, and thirty young women were carried off by Kurds. Many women and girls flung themselves into the Euphrates, which flows at the foot of the city, and were drowned, rather than suffer the last brutalities. Two Armenian churches were burned and Armenian priests in the suburbs were killed. All the Armenian houses and shops were plundered and nothing of value was left in the houses which escaped the flames. After the massacre the authorities compelled the Bishop to sign a telegram to Constantinople saying that it originated with the revolutionary Armenians, and that the Turks were compelled to defend themselves. This telegram further stated that the Armenians were satisfied with their condition. When last year Eguin paid £1,500 blackmail to escape plunder, the Armenians surrendered all their arms to the authorities. The pretext that the disturbances were commenced by the Armenians appears to be a pure invention."

ROBBED IN THE CITY HALL.

Ex-Senator Walker's Diamond Stud Snatched from His Shirt.

Ex-State Senator Walker was robbed in the corridor of the City Hall yesterday by a young desperado, who made off with a diamond shirt stud valued at $250, and made good his escape despite the efforts of half a dozen men and Park Policeman Sheehan.

Mr. Walker had business in the City Hall, and after it was over he ascended to the second floor to make a call. As he was leaving one of the rooms upstairs, a tall, slim, young fellow, puffing a lighted cigarette, stood in front of him, and sticking the cigarette close to Mr. Walker's face, blinded him for the moment with the smoke. At the same time one of the thief's hands pulled the Senator's diamond shirt stud out of bosom.

The ex-Senator regained his self-possession in a moment, and grappled with the thief, but the young man slipped away from him and ran down the iron stairs to the rotunda below, falling over two or three women who happened to be in the way.

Mr. Walker yelled: "Stop thief!" and "Police!" and moved in hot pursuit after the fleet-footed highwayman, and a crowd was soon following close at his heels. Out into the corridor and down the rear steps of the City Hall the thief sped along, taking them in two jumps. He headed for the County Court House, but suddenly turned and ran toward Broadway, and over to Murray Street, where his pursuers lost trace of him.

Park Policeman Sheehan was among the pursuers, but had to give up the cause. There is no clew to the identity of the thief.

LEVIED ON THE GOODS.

Cloakmakers Not Being Paid Clear Out a Shop.

On the technical charge of being suspicious characters Harris Rosenberg of 98 Allen Street, Isaac Posner of 79 Suffolk Street, Isaac Seidler of 97 Allen Street, David Steinholtz of 110 Suffolk Street, cloakmakers, and Louis Levine of 263 Madison Street and Morris Peschinsky of 135 Lewis Street, both expressmen, were remanded in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The cloakmakers were all in the employ of Abraham Rosenberg of 127 Hester Street, and when they went to collect their wages yesterday they could not find Rosenberg, and received information that he had left the city. They then held a consultation, and decided to make a raid on the shop and seize enough property to secure them for the wages due.

They proceeded to carry out all the goods and several sewing machines, which were loaded on the wagons driven by the two expressmen and taken to 82 East Broadway. The expressmen were arrested by Detectives Mooney and Lyons of the Madison Street Station, and the cloakmakers were apprehended later.

The men said that Rosenberg owed them a large amount of money, and they felt justified in seizing the goods.

The police are trying to find Rosenberg.

Court Has No Jurisdiction.

TRENTON, Oct. 22.—Vice Chancellor Emery's decision in the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad against the United States Pipe Line Company, regarding the latter's right to maintain pipes under the tracks of the railroad in Warren County, says that the Chancery Court has no jurisdiction in the matter, and that the dispute must be settled by ejectment proceedings at law.

Arrived from Europe.

Among the passengers on the Germanic, which arrived yesterday, were Senator S. W. Dorsey, W. L. Graves, Frank Haseltine, H. Molson, Capt. E. Titcomb, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Alden, Thomas Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Palmer, William Renton, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Mrs. F. W. Tyler, and G. Winslow.

BEST & CO

Boys' Clothes

Coming from the one place devoted exclusively to Children's things and made by

Boys' Tailors,

naturally combine correct style and perfect fit with the low prices only possible for strictly first-class goods when made in large quantities.

Kilt Suits, all wool, $3.00 to $4.75.
Sailor Suits, silk embroidered, $4.85.

Jacket Suits, all wool, $5.00 to $8.00.
Long Pants Suits, all wool, $10.00 to $14.00.

Bicycle Suits, $7.00 to $12.00.
Chinchilla Reefers, all wool, $5.00 to $8.00.

Blue Kersey Overcoats—cloth lined—silk sleeve linings, $10.75 to $16.00.

60-62 West 23d St.

COLUMBIA'S CANE RUSH

SOPHOMORES DEFEAT FRESHMEN BY A GOOD SCORE.

A Fierce Struggle on the University Oval at William's Bridge—Sophs Scored Fourteen While Freshmen Had But Four—Birckhead, '99, Found Under the Pile Unconscious—The Sophomores Outnumbered the Freshmen Two to One.

The sophomores of Columbia University defeated the freshmen yesterday in the annual cane rush by a score of 14 to 4. The contest took place on Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, and was as fiercely fought as any that has ever taken place between the college classes.

The struggle lasted for ten minutes. During all that time of the hardest kind of fighting but one man was hurt. The unfortunate was Birckhead of the sophomore class. He fainted away when the fight was but half done. He clung to the cane, however, his condition unnoticed, until the end. In a short while he revived, but it is feared that he may be internally injured.

At about 2:30 o'clock the two classes assembled on the campus at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. For half an hour they yelled their class cries and sang the college songs. Then they started for the Grand Central Station, the classes parading on opposite sides of Madison Avenue. The sophomores sang:

"In heav'n above,
Where all is love,
'99 will be there;
But down below,
Where all is woe,
Naughty-naught will be there!
C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A!"

In the station, the classes had a little impromptu rush, displaying a great deal of feeling, but doing no damage. The Freshmen outnumbered the Sophs two to one.

The real rush began at the Oval at 4:30 o'clock. The graduates and upper-class men, about 400 in number, formed a big ring in the centre of the field. The Freshmen, who had mustered about seventy of their number, lined up on one side. The Sophomores stood opposite, ten yards away, just thirty-seven in number. The Freshmen held the cane in front of them. Fourteen of the largest and strongest men in the class gripped it firmly.

When Referee Charles Kent shouted "Go!" the '99 men rushed on the Freshmen. They tugged, they strained, they fought, they pulled. The struggling mass of athletes surged about the ring. For five minutes the Freshmen held the cane up. Then, gradually, it was forced toward the ground, every man of the hundred or more fighting to get his hand upon it. The "grads" in the ring picked up the hesitating "Freshies" or "Sophs" and threw them down. Finally the referee called "Time!"

Then came the fight to get the rushers off the pile of struggling students. Everybody helped. The ring was made smaller, and only those with a hand upon the cane were allowed within it. Just as the upper-class men had, so to speak, excavated the cane, there was a groan and a hand loosened its grasp and fell motionless to the ground. The upturned face of Birckhead, '99, showed his unconsciousness. He was hurried away to the dressingroom, where a doctor attended and soon revived him.

The count of the men holding the cane was then taken by the umpire, J. S. Schlussel, '98. These were the lucky ones:

Sophomores—O'Connor, Marcus, Zinsser, T. Persons, G. Parsons, F. Sackett, Britton, Elmer, Pell, J. M. Schley, Mosenthal, Birckhead, Matthew, and Price. Total, 14.

Freshmen—Bullard, McKey, Boyesen, and Giddings. Total, 4.

The Sophomores celebrated their victory last night on the college campus.

Judge Scott to Practice Here.

Judge Henry W. Scott of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, has resigned the Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court of that Territory and Judgeship of the United States District Court of that Territory, to become a member of the New-York bar. He was introduced at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this city and county yesterday, the full bench sitting. The introduction was made by ex-Judge John F. Dillon.

Judge Scott was an appointee of President Cleveland. He was appointed when he was twenty-six years of age, and is now thirty. As a writer of legal standard works he is well known, and as an authority on probate law and practice. Judge Scott has formed a partnership with ex-Judge George M. Curtis.

Edward Halsten's Relatives Wanted.

Chief of Police Ruffell of Denver, Col., sent a dispatch last night to Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau in this city stating that he had detained there Edward Halsten, a violently insane man, who was on his way from California to New-York. The dispatch also stated that the man has three brothers, William, Charles, and Andrew, who are said to live in the vicinity of Madison and Roosevelt Streets. Capt. O'Brien sent detectives to inquire in that neighborhood, but nothing could be learned of the men.

Antitoxin for Lockjaw.

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn yesterday issued a circular to physicians, informing them that the Health Department is prepared to furnish physicians and hospitals with antitoxic serum for the treatment of tetanus (lockjaw.) The remedy is administered by hypodermic injection in the same manner as diphtheria antitoxin. The use of antitoxin in cases of lockjaw will be watched with interest. It has proven efficacious in one instance, and it is believed that it will eventually be recognized as a cure for the disease.

Henry Stadler's Suicide.

Henry Steiner of 339 East Seventy-fifth Street yesterday identified the effects of the man who committed suicide near the Casino in Central Park last Saturday. He was Henry Stadler, a butcher, who boarded at Mr. Steiner's. Stadler was sixty-two years old, a widower, whose relatives are all in Germany. Stadler, he said, had been leading a lonely life in this city for several years.

Our Famous Collars, 10c.; Cuffs, 13c.

Can You Wear

a 33, 34, or 42 or 44

Winter Overcoat?

250 of our best $15 to $30 qualities

at $9.50

600 Winter Suits

if your size is 40, 42, 44, best we ever carried, $12 to $25,

Choice $6.75

GIVEN AWAY—$100.00 to any one disproving above fact as to value.

AT BOTH STORES.

EUGENE P. PEYSER

123 & 125 Fulton St., Near Nassau St. | 383 Broadway, Near White St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The most picturesque place in Brooklyn is the site of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, between Lafayette, Clermont, and Vanderbilt Avenues. The natural inclination in speaking of the place is to use the word ruins. The massive foundations of the cathedral, long ago grown over with grass, give more the idea of a ruined fort than anything else. The cathedral was begun some time in the sixties. The chapel was put up, the sacristy of the Cathedral proper, and a large, commodious house for the Bishop, and there the work ended for lack of funds. The property takes in the entire block running through to Greene Avenue, on the corner of which the Bishop's house stands. It is one of the most satisfactory locations in Brooklyn, standing, as it does, at the top of a hill. Service has been held in the chapel ever since it was completed, and a hall has been put in order on the second floor of the cathedral sacristy, where the Sunday school holds its sessions. The chapel is of French Gothic design, to agree with the cathedral when it is completed. This will face on Lafayette Avenue, and has opposite it a large double house of painted brick, with spacious grounds. The completion of the cathedral would be a great addition to the neighborhood. In its present condition the picturesqueness is somewhat marred by an ugly high board fence, which hides it to a great extent from the public gaze. Inside the fence there is a low growth of wild-looking sumach bushes, and a path from a gate at Lafayette Avenue leads up to the sacristy through what should be the centre aisle of the nave of the church.

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The imitativeness of the human race or the tendency of individuals to do what some other individual is doing is interesting to observe in places where strangers are brought together. In a car, for instance, on one of the pleasant days we have had recently, a passenger going up town on an elevated train, before taking his seat, opened the window nearest him. Immediately a man sitting opposite opened his window, although he had been in the car for some time without discovering the necessity for more air. The first among a waiting crowd of passengers in a station to go outside on a cold day will invariably lead a procession, including every other person in the room. This is not because the train is near. It seems to come from the desire most people have to leave the responsibility of making decisions, even in small matters, to some one else. If a cat enters a room where there are a number of people, it may be ignored for some time. As soon, however, as one person notices the animal, it is overwhelmed with attentions. There seems to be a lack of originality of ideas.

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"What is a loft?" asks an observant man. "I have always been accustomed to consider a loft as something high, not to be found below the top story of a building. But in going around the city you may see the sign, 'Loft to Let,' on every floor from the second up. Any whole floor that is used for manufacturing or storage purposes above the store floor of a building is or may be called a loft."

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"I should think they would call this the City of Stairs instead of the City of Churches, sighed a delicate New-York woman the other day, as she climbed two flights of stairs from the bridge, and then descended one flight to reach the Fulton Street line of the elevated road in Brooklyn.

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Pearl tapioca does not look unlike the tiny spheres familiar to the believer in homeopathy. That was what the small girl thought when she saw it for the first time. She had been out alone to dine. "What did you have for dinner?" asked grandmamma, with housewifely interest, as the little girl returned. "We had roast beef and potatoes," was the answer, "and the loveliest pudding all full of little pills."

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The Barnard College girls will form an imposing procession as they march to the grounds of their new college, where the cornerstones of two buildings are to be laid on Saturday. Each student and graduate will be in cap and gown. The President and Faculty of Columbia College will be in caps, gowns, and academic hoods, and with Bishop Potter in full vestments, the college girls will feel that nothing is lacking upon this momentous occasion in the history of their college. The procession will form at the Teachers College, west of the Barnard College grounds. Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff, who presents one of the buildings, Brinckerhoff Hall, has given a trowel of silver with an ivory handle, made by Tiffany, to be used at the exercises. Dean Smith of the college will make use of this new gift at Brinckerhoff Hall. Miss Anderson, the daughter of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who presented the other building to the college, will handle the trowel at the laying of the cornerstone of that structure.

***

Grafted orange trees in greenhouses sometimes bear an abundance of fruit. A florist on Madison Avenue, not far from Forty-second Street, has a beautiful little tree, hardly two feet high, but carrying from twenty to thirty small oranges.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The professional matinée of the Liliputians at the Star Theatre yesterday afternoon was well attended, of course. In the audience were Georgia Cayvan, John Drew, Anna Held, Maurice Barrymore, Frank McKee, E. J. Henley, Mathilde Cottrelly, Flora Irwin, Luiu Glaser, Ethel Barrymore, Rose Eytinge, and Charles H. Hoyt. Some so-called Indians who are appearing in a Bowery show occupied one of the lower proscenium boxes, and the Barrison sisters were in the adjoining box. When the Liliputians were not on the stage the red men flirted with Mr. Bial's song-and-dance girls.

—The extravaganza called "Jack and the Bean Stalk" will be produced in New-Haven on Monday night. The company left yesterday afternoon on the New-Haven boat. The boat was delayed fifteen minutes in starting by Henry Donnelly, who got lost on his way. He arrived with a friend who was sent to look for him just as the gang plank was being drawn up.

Edmund Milton Royle, author of "Friends" and "Mexico," will produce in New-York about December his problem play, "Two Plus One Equals Three." W. M. Wilkeson, lately manager for Alexander Salvini, will be associated with Mr. Royle in the production.

SHOES

Those Ladies' Shoes made for the FALL TRADE of

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.,

at prices "way off."

ALEXANDER,

6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DECORATED with EMBROIDERY.

A charming fancy has made its appearance—the decorating of upholstered furniture with antique embroidery designs.

An Empire suit with plain mahogany frames and rich, leaf-green velour, has pillows daintily embroidered in green and white. Another, also with green upholstery, has seats and backs framed in embroidered Oriental bands of ecru and gold.

Cost is not greater because of the added oddity.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A mass meeting has been arranged to take place on Monday next at 8 P. M. at Carnegie Hall to welcome the Armenian refugees, who will give accounts of the recent massacre of 6,000 Armenians at Constantinople and of their own hairbreadth escapes. The meeting will be held under the auspices of The Christian Herald, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Salvation Army, and the National Armenian Relief Society.

—The opening exercises of the woman's law class of the New-York University will be held at the university building, Washington Square, next Monday at 11 A. M. Addresses will be made by Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society; the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University, and Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Faculty of Law.

—The schooner Severn was towed into port yesterday, with loss of mainsail, boat stove, and minor damage. She brought a cargo of sugar from St. John's, Antigua. On Oct. 10, when sixty miles east of the Delaware Breakwater, she ran into the then prevailing hurricane. She subsequently made the Breakwater, when she was towed here by the tug Pioneer.

—Charles Weil of 459 West Fortieth Street, who is employed in Valentine Loer's brewery, Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, was sent to the Island yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth, in Jefferson Market Court, for having pasted a "boycott beer" notice on the window of Charles Lutz's saloon, at 443 West Fortieth Street.

—Frank Pokorny, twelve years old, of 963 Boston Road, was severely reprimanded by Magistrate Kudlich, in Morrisania Court, yesterday, for shooting an airgun in the street. One of the shots from Pokorny's gun had struck Joseph McNally, a telegraph lineman, in the eye while he was at work on a pole in Boston Avenue.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Vancouver that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at that port were dispatched east Oct. 21. They are due to arrive in New-York on the morning of Oct. 26. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 28.

—Dr. Gustav Scheler of the West Side Taxpayers' Association called on Police Commissioner Grant yesterday and complained about the absence of tops and curtains from the patrol wagons. The hauling of prisoners through the streets in open wagons, he said, had a bad moral effect on children in the streets.

—John Chandler's office, which overhangs his meat stall in Washington Market, caught fire yesterday morning, and was torn to pieces by the firemen in their efforts to put out the flames. The fire itself did little damage. The cause of it is unknown. The damage to the office was about $100.

—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, from Hamburg, via Southampton and Cherbourg, is due to arrive here to-morrow morning. The express steamers of this line are regularly looked for on Friday mornings, but the Normannia's departure from Hamburg was delayed one day.

—Most of the Bellevue Hospital employes donned their new uniforms yesterday. The others are given a few days' grace because their uniforms are not finished. Some of the employes complain of the new uniforms because they are not allowed to buy them where they please.

—The President and members of the Liberal Art League wish the public to know that the league has no connection with the exhibition soon to be held at the Grand Central Palace. The league will not hold its exhibition before December next.

—Henry W. Scott, colored, who was a letter carrier in Post Office Station E, was yesterday found guilty by a jury in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court of the charge of having rifled letters that came into his hands.

—Rudolph Parmly, receiver for the Seaboard Lumber Company, sold, through William Kennelly, at auction yesterday, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, a number of claims amounting to $1,161,566 to different buyers for $1,027.

—There were sixty architects on hand at the Civil Service Board rooms yesterday, all anxious to qualify as inspectors for the Building Department. Only a few additional inspectors are to be appointed. The pay is $4 a day.

—The Associate Alumnae of the Normal College will hold its reunion to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mayor William L. Strong will deliver an address.

—Prof. Felix Adler will speak at Carnegie Hall next Sunday on the moral issue of the present political situation.

Brooklyn.

—Frederick Langjahn, the stableman who was gored by a pet deer Wednesday afternoon at 325 Irving Place, Brooklyn, was reported yesterday by Dr. James F. King of 1,483 Gates Avenue as being out of immediate danger.

—Funeral services over the body of Joseph Wechsler, the dry goods merchant, who died suddenly at his home, 31 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, will be held at that address at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

Long Island.

—Surrogate Weller, at Jamaica, yesterday heard testimony as to the questions involved in the settlement of the estate of Stephen Ryder, who died in Jamaica in June, 1885. The property consists of the Aqueduct race track, a sixty-thousand-dollar farm, and a house and lot in Brooklyn. Counsel were given four weeks in which to file briefs. The creditors of the dead man are pressing their claims on the heirs to the estate.

—Edward B. Underhill, a wealthy resident of Bayshore, has caused the arrest of a negro named Robinson on a charge of assault. He charges that Robinson, who was driving a coal cart, deliberately crowded him in the street so that he was forced to run his wheel against the curbstone.

New-Jersey.

—Mary Gowney, twenty-eight years old, of 60 Adams Street, Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough yesterday charged with having escaped from the county jail. She had been committed for thirty days for assaulting Detective Daniel Fenton. When she had only eleven days to serve she was sent to clean the offices in the Court House. She improved the chance by going home.

—Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City said yesterday that he had completed his investigation of the registry lists in the first five wards of the city and was convinced that a far-reaching scheme of colonization was on foot. He said he expected to make numerous arrests before election day, and that voters would be surprised to learn who had devised the trickery.

—Garret A. Hobart will visit Jersey City next Tuesday night. He will dine with the Reception Committee at the Hotel Washington, after which he will make a speech at Oakland Rink. From there he will go to the Hudson Boulevard and Duncan, where he will review the Republican parade.

—The Jersey City Fire Commissioners have adopted a resolution asking the Street and Water Board not to purchase any more hydrants with less than a four-inch opening, and expressing a preference for hydrants with four-inch and two-and-a-half-inch openings.

—Vice Chancellor Gray Wednesday filed a decision at Trenton in favor of Ella W. Kastendieck of Hoboken, who sued her husband, John C. Kastendieck, for divorce on statutory grounds.

—Henry White, four years old, of 274 Eleventh Street, Jersey City, yesterday was struck by an Erie train at the Coles Street crossing and instantly killed.

Lively boys, and shoddy clothes make a poor combination—perhaps you've found it out.

Our boys' clothes are daintily boyish, to please both mother and son; above all, made to wear, to please ourselves.

We're particular, if you are not, that the cloth shall be all wool, the colors fast—"test-proof." Giving extreme care to cloth doesn't prevent our giving extreme style to the clothes.

We take care of little fellows as young as three years.

Everything a mother can possibly imagine for her boy and some things she doesn't dream of—pocket editions of men's pajamas and the like.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A CARD.

With sorrow we announce the death of our father, Mr. Joseph Wechsler.

In consequence, our stores will be closed until Monday the 26th inst.

JOS. WECHSLER'S SONS.

ESTABLISHED 1

Friday
October 23-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE BATTLE IN MINNESOTA

SOUND-MONEY CAUSE SAID TO BE GAINING RAPIDLY.

Ex-Mayor Lewis of Duluth Tells of the Present Condition of the Campaign in that State—Congressman Towne's Part in the Contest—Slight Gain of the Silver Men at First Now Largely Lost—Disappointed with Bryan.

The following extracts from a letter received yesterday by J. A. Stewart of the Republican State Headquarters gives a most encouraging account of the political conditions in Minnesota. The letter is from Ray P. Lewis, former Mayor of Duluth:

"As you know, Charles A. Towne, our Congressman and Bryan Lieutenant, was elected by a plurality over Baldwin of 1,600. Towne, being an interesting speaker, won the good will of our people, a very large proportion of whom looked upon him as a Moses so far as National legislation was concerned. We did not know then of his free silver proclivities. He is said to have espoused that cause immediately after his election, but our attention was first called to his new belief in the Summer of 1895. He was charged then by the Twin City newspapers with being a silver man. Most of our Republicans sympathized with him, roundly denouncing the press of our rival for what we believed to be false statements. The controversy led to Towne's making a speech at the Temple Opera House in August, 1895, which speech was practically the same as afterward delivered by him in Congress.

"Gold-silver clubs were formed here and in other parts of the State by Towne and his friends; 'Coin's Financial School' was sold here at 10 cents a copy, and was placed in the hands of nearly every one. Bryan spoke here for the free coinage of silver in November, 1895, and Coin Harvey and Congressman McCleary had a joint debate not long after that date. Thus they attempted to propagate a sentiment in Duluth, and in like manner throughout the State. They found a fertile field in the minds of many people who had lost in real estate speculation, who had been unfortunate in business, &c. When Towne bolted the Republican Party, the party in this State was badly demoralized. This district was strongly against us. Silver was strong throughout the State, particularly so in Minneapolis and Duluth.

"As soon as the Republican Party began to work, silver began to lose its adherents, and it has steadily lost throughout the campaign. At the present time the State is surely for McKinley by a good majority. Speeches and literature, together with personal appeals to the erring and doubtful, have placed the State surely for McKinley.

"Archbishop Ireland's letter has strengthened us with the Germans, French, Poles, and Slavs. The German Democrats of St. Paul, St. Cloud, and other districts have very largely been with us from the beginning of the campaign. Bryan's tour through the State greatly helped our party, as people were disappointed with him. They looked for a great man, and their hopes were rudely dispelled. They had shot their largest gun in this State, and have lost votes by so doing. The election of Judge Page Morris, gold Republican, over Towne is, so far as forecasts go, a sure thing. There is only one thing that can beat Morris, and that is money, of which there is believed to be considerable in the silver camp."

MINNESOTA FOR McKINLEY.

May Give Him a Plurality of More than 30,00.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.—Minnesota will cast her Electoral vote for McKinley. The plurality will not be less than 15,000, and may reach 30,000 or more. The latest canvass of the State shows that not more than 25,000 Republicans have deserted to the silver cause, and that there are 30,000 sound-money Democrats who will vote for the Republican candidate for President direct. There are still other sound-money Democrats, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000, who will vote for Palmer.

Registration in the cities of the State indicates that there will be a large increase in the total vote, probably nearly 30,000. This will bring the total vote for the State up to 325,000. It is estimated that at least 165,000 votes will be thrown to McKinley, and not more than 145,000 to Bryan. The other 15,000 will be divided between Palmer and Levering, the larger percentage going to Palmer. The Prohibitionists have put only two Electors in the field, whereas they are entitled to nine.

Since the election in 1894 there have been large gains and losses to both parties. In the northwestern counties, centres of Populist sentiment, there is absolutely no question that Bryan's vote will be larger than that of both Populist and Democratic candidates for Governor in the last election. In Polk, the banner Populist county of the State, a poll just made shows that Bryan's plurality will exceed 4,000.

Much the same state of things is reported from the new county of Roseau, which will give three out of every four of its votes for Bryan. The same story comes from Kittson, Marshall, and Norman Counties. Along the western border of the State the Republicans claim to have made gains, in the Counties of Lincoln, Lac Qui Parle, and Yellow Medicine, but the Populists made vigorous denial. The fact is that the gains and losses in that section about balance, and that the vote will be about the same as two years ago.

Republican Gains.

In the southern and eastern counties the Republicans have made much headway, their gains being uniform and in places quite heavy. In Goodhue County it is alleged the Republican majority will be increased to 4,000, and the most reliable figures at hand bear out the prediction. Winona County also shows signs of deserting the Democratic column. This county has been pretty uniformly Democratic since 1872, but will this year probably go for McKinley by at least 500.

The change is brought about by the sound-money Democrats of the City of Winona, who have resolved to strike Bryan a hard blow by voting directly for McKinley. Wabasha County, too, Democratic from time immemorial, is wavering, and is likely to be found in the Republican column the morning after election.

In the central counties the changes are slight, except among the Germans of Le Sueur, Carver, and McLeod Counties. The Germans have formed several sound-money clubs, and the indications are strong that there will be a considerable gain for McKinley—perhaps 1,000—in the Third Congressional District.

Over in the Sixth District, which includes the City of Duluth and the big mining regions to the north, the political eruptions have been very large. Duluth has always been strongly Republican. It will not be so this year, at least not strongly so. Duluth is a regular hotbed of silver sentiment. The people of Duluth want more money, and they have made up their minds that unlimited coinage would give them more money; hence Duluth appears to be for silver.

In the same district is the overwhelmingly Democratic County of Stearns. Here, too, there has been a great change. The leading Democrats of the county, including Senator Henry Kellar and Attorney Calhoun, some time ago issued a manifesto urging all Democrats to vote for either Palmer or McKinley or face "ruin" the day after election. The county is wavering, and, while it will give a Democratic majority, it will doubtless be 1,000 short of what it usually is.

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

What St. Paul and Minneapolis will do is largely conjecture. The best information at hand is that St. Paul, usually Democratic, will go for McKinley, and that Minneapolis, usually heavily Republican, will be nearly a "stand-off." At any rate, silver sentiment in Minneapolis is so large and noisy as to give the Republicans there a great deal of anxiety. In the Seventh Ward of St. Paul, the aristocratic district of the city, the voters are almost unanimous for sound money, and the Republican majority there will approximate 1,200. On the other hand, the Republican First Ward, composed largely of workingmen, will be close.

However, taking into account all the elements of uncertainty and weighing them carefully, it is a safe prediction that McKinley will carry the State, and by a plurality that will probaby be not far from 30,000.

The contest for the Governorship is pretty well divorced from that for President, and the present prospect is that Minnesota this Fall will elect for the first time a Governor who is not bearing a Republican banner. John Lind, three times a member of Congress from the Second District, is the nominee of the Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans. He is also a bright and popular Scandinavian. Returns from every one of the eighty-one counties of the State, with two exceptions—Isanti and Dakota—show that Lind is leading Bryan largely, particularly in the northwestern part of the State, where Scandinavians are thickest.

Clough, the Republican candidate, somehow is regarded as part of an odious Republican ring, and is, therefore, heir to a lot of unpopularity to which he is perhaps unjustly entitled. At any rate, a pretty accurate poll of the State shows that Clough will be defeated by at least 5,000 votes, possibly double that number.

In the Congressional Districts.

In the Congressional districts it is plain sailing in some places, and very much mixed in others. The First will re-elect James A. Tawney, Republican, by a plurality of at least 6,000. The Second District has six or eight Populist counties, but James T. McCleary, Republican, will be returned by at least 5,000 plurality. The Third appears to be too close for any definite statement. The district is usually good for a Democratic plurality of 1,000, but this year will not go either way by more than a few hundred. The present outlook is that Peck, Democrat, will be the winner over Joel Heatwole, Republican, the sitting member.

The Fourth District is a great centre of sound-money men, and Frederick C. Stevens, Republican, will win with ease. In the Fifth, the City of Minneapolis and County of Hennepin, there is serious doubt as to the ability of Loren Fletcher, Republican, to retain his seat. Sydney M. Owen, thrice the Populist candidate for Governor, is a very popular man, especially among the laboring men, and may carry the district by a narrow margin.

The Sixth District, the home of Charles A. Towne, is a caldron of political perturbation, and the result there is so much in doubt that a prediction would not be worth a puff of breath. The race is neck and neck between Towne and Morris, the Republican candidate, and neither will win by many votes. The Seventh, the great Populist district of the State, will no doubt go for E. E. Lommen, Populist, though Frank Eddy, the sitting member, expects to win by a small plurality. It is a good guess that Lommen will go in by a couple of thousand.

The lower house of the Legislature, 114 members, is to be chosen. But little attention is being paid to it, however, as there is no Senator to be chosen this Winter. The Senate, which holds over, is composed of forty-five Republicans, three Democrats, and six Populists. The new Legislature will therefore be Republican by a considerable majority.

HUDSON COUNTY CASE ARGUED.

Judge Lippincott Will Decide the Fixing Party Name Contest.

The appeal from the decision of County Clerk John G. Fisher giving the Palmer and Buckner Democratic Committee of Hudson County the right to use the name National Democratic Party in filing nominations was concluded before Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, yesterday.

Judge James T. Erwin submitted a brief for Clerk Fisher. This was followed by a brief from Rynier J. Wortendyke, the Palmer and Buckner Democratic candidate for Congress. He said those who signed Mr. McDermott's petition as members of the National Democratic Party had never affiliated with that party, and had no sympathy with it. The nomination was not made in good faith, he said, but on the contrary was intended to deprive him of his rights and promote the interest of the regular Democratic Party of Hudson County.

Mr. McDermott renewed his claim that the County Clerk could not take cognizance of the personnel of the candidates, and Judge Lippincott again told him that the Court would not go into that question.

Arguments were made by George L. Record, Otto Crouse, and Judge Erwin sustaining Clerk Fisher's decision. Mr. Crouse was interrupted several times by Mr. McDermott, but he said he was not to be diverted by sneers.

Mr. McDermott replied briefly, claiming that he had a right to use the name National Democratic Party, and that under the law the County Clerk must print all tickets filed.

Judge Lippincott reserved decision.

BANKER WAS NOT ARRESTED.

Mr. Gelshenen of the Garfield National Bank Corrects a Story.

A report was sent from White Plains yesterday that President William H. Gelshenen of the Garfield National Bank had been arrested and taken before Judge Dykman because he refused to bring the books of the bank into court. Mr. Gelshenen was seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said:

"I was served on Tuesday with a subpoena to appear at White Plains with the books of the bank. I consulted the counsel of the bank, who advised me not to go to White Plains Wednesday, as the case would not be reached. Because I did not appear on Wednesday the other side procured an order to show cause why I should not be punished for contempt.

"I explained to the Judge that I acted under the advice of counsel, and he told me I acted properly in the matter in refusing to come when the counsel told me the case would not be reached on the day in question."

Lectures on Archaeology.

The great German authority on archaeology, Prof. Wilhelm Doepfeld, Director of the Imperial German Institute of Archaeology, is to deliver a course of lectures at Columbia University this Winter. During Prof. Doepfeld's directorship some of the most important excavations on Greek soil have been made. The first lecture will be given Nov. 9, in Hamilton Hall or the Law School Building, the subject being "Troy and the Homeric Citadel." The remaining lectures are: Thursday, Nov. 12, "The Excavations at Olympia"; Friday, Nov. 13, "The Greek Theatre"; Monday, Nov. 16, "The Recent Excavations in Greece"; Tuesday, Nov. 17, "The Acropolis of Athens"; Thursday, Nov. 19, "Tiryns and Mycenae." The lectures will be illustrated by means of lantern slides.

A GREAT MARINE PARADE

BRILLIANT SPECTACLE IN THE HARBOR TO-MORROW NIGHT.

About Two Hundred Steam Vessels Already Entered for the Procession—A Long Line of Brightly-Decorated Boats to Parade in North and East Rivers—A Review at the Battery—Huge Display of Fireworks Promised.

A most attractive spectacle in connection with the present political campaign will be the water parade, which will take place to-morrow night in the harbor, under the auspices of the Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association of the Port. The preparations for the aquatic show are nearly completed, and it is expected that it will far exceed in picturesque effects the most sanguine expectations of those who organized the demonstration. The owners of nearly two hundred steam vessels of various descriptions have volunteered to take part, and these vessels will be decorated with lights and colored lanterns.

Admiral J. W. Miller has been busy arranging the details for the formation of the parade and for its movement along the Hudson and the East River. The owners of the craft are vying with one another as to who shall have the handsomest and most strikingly illuminated and decorated boat. The fleet will be made up of four divisions, which will be commanded by Rear Admirals Staples, Dalzell, Moore, and Valentine. Each division will consist of four squadrons, each commanded by a Commodore.

The Admiral's staff is as follows: Fleet Captain—C. W. Woolsey; Flag Lieutenant—Richard Deming; Fleet Signal Officer—F. B. Anderson; Fleet Engineer—J. J. Boyd; Surgeon—John Vanderpoel; Commodores—W. F. Dalzell, E. M. Timmins, J. G. Emmons, George Elsman, Alonzo Aldrich, J. Moore, Robert McCreery, J. D. Schoonmaker, John F. Baxter, Frank W. Boyer, and W. J. Tice. Commodore Michael Moran will be in command of the flying squadron.

The route of the parade will be nearly ten miles in length, and there will be many illuminations along the line. All vessels having electric lights and searchlights have been requested to display them generously, and all the craft in the harbor will fly their colors during the evening. The fleet is to assemble in the Hudson River above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 7:15 P. M., and be ready to move at 7:45 P. M. The signal for the start will be given at 8 o'clock. The route will be from abreast of the wharf at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, down the Hudson River and past the reviewing boat moored at Pier 1, North River. On passing Grant's Tomb, on Riverside Drive, and at the reviewing boat at the Battery, a whistle salute will be given.

Perhaps the most advantageous place from which to see the procession as it steams down the Hudson River is the bluff on which Riverside Drive is laid out. From the roofs of the tall buildings near the water front the procession will be plainly visible. The wharves and piers will also be good places from which the parade may be viewed.

After passing the reviewing vessel, the larger craft will pass around Governors Island, through Buttermilk Channel into the Upper Bay. The smaller craft will pass up the East River as far as Thirty-fourth Street, keeping near the Brooklyn shore. The rate of speed is fired at six knots per hour. The Admiral's flagship and the Flying Squadron will leave the column just after passing the reviewing boat, and form abreast inshore near the Battery, the Admiral to the westward, all heading toward Governors Island.

There will be a moving display of fireworks accompanying the fleet as it steams down the river. There will also be a display of fireworks as the head of the procession comes abreast of Grant's tomb. But the principal display of fireworks will begin when the Admiral's flagship passes the reviewing boat. These will be set off from railroad flats anchored in the bay. Six flats, three flat-decked barges, and a number of tugs and rowboats will be used for the purpose of making this display.

The following is the programme:

1. Salute of 101 aerial guns fired from three points.
2. Illumination of the harbor with 500 colored fires, red, white, and blue, so arranged as to make a continuous illumination for one hour.
3. Ascent of 24 balloons, carrying powerful magnesium lights, making the harbor as light as day.
4. Display of 300 6 and 8 pound Congreve rockets, fired from three points.
5. Colossal fire picture of McKinley one mile high.
6. One hundred and fifty batteries of colored candles, red, white, and blue.
7. Display of 100 24-inch bombs.
8. Rayonet tourbillions or umbrellas of fire.
9. Separate flights during display of (200 15-inch bombs) 50 gold, 50 red, white, and blue, 100 golden cloud studded with jewels, fired by electricity.
10. Illumination of the harbor with 300 floating lights; these illuminations, after ignition, float upon the water, lighting up the entire river with brilliant colors.
11. Display of 25, 30, and 36 inch bombs, latest modes and effects.
12. Ascent of 50 8-pound rockets, floating festoons of fire.
13. Salvo of 500 Saucisson mines.
14. Colossal aerial motto one mile high—"Honest Money"—and fire picture of Hobart.
15. Flight of 100 6-pound rockets, liquid gold.
16. Magical illumination of the harbor with 2,000 pounds of chemical compound, fired by electricity.
17. Display of 10 50-inch bombs.
18. Flight of 250 rockets. The aerial wheatsheaf—"Peace and Plenty."
19. Illumination of the harbor with 50 magnesium lights, more intense than the most powerful searchlight.
20. Display of 5 of Pain's mammoth 60-inch bombs, containing upward of 5,000 stars.
21. Salvo of 20 24-inch magnesium star shells, making a flood of dazzling light.
22. Fifty aerial searchlights.
23. Flight of 100 bombs—"The Starry Cloud."
24. Display of Pain's mammoth rockets; hanging chains of iridescent fire.
25. Flight of 50 bombs; torrent of illuminated gold.
26. "Old Glory," one mile high—an immense illuminated United States flag, 500x250 feet, unfurled in the sky.
27. Submarine explosions; 1,000 pounds high explosives.
28. The McKinley bouquet, produced by the discharge of 3,000 large colored rockets.
29. Grand feu de joie.

The members of the National Republican Committee and Garret A. Hobart, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, will review the parade from the steamboat Aurora, stationed off the Battery. The Republican County Committee has chartered the steamboat General Slocum, which will leave the wharf at the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 6 P. M. The Republican Committees of this State and of the State of New-Jersey will be on the steamboat Elaine. The Kings County Republican Committee has chartered the Robert Garrett. The Democratic Honest Money League and the Wage Earners' Patriotic League will be on the Pleasure Bay. The press boat will be the E. S. Atwood. The police steamboat Patrol and four steam launches will act as guard boats along the line of the parade.

A special order in relation to the signals to be used by the vessels in the parade, which was issued yesterday by Admiral Miller, provides that all general signals are to be made by torch, in accordance with Myer's code, but permission is also given vessels having search lights to use them. The whistle salute is to be given by squadrons on passing Grant's tomb and the reviewing vessel, which will be moored at Pier 1 North River. The Admiral's flagship will display four lanterns, three white ones above one red one; the flagship of the flying squadron will display four lanterns, one white above three red, and other vessels of the flying squadron will display three lanterns, red, white, and green.

At 7:55 P. M. the flagship will fire two rockets in quick succession, which will be the preparatory signal to get under way. The signal to start will be one gun fired from the Admiral's flagship. The whistle salute will be given by the Admiral's flagship first, and then followed by the different squadrons.

The Dock Commissioners have prohibited the discharging of fireworks on any of the piers and wharves during the passage of the parade along the river front, owing to the great danger from fire on the wharves and among the shipping in the harbor. Chief Conlin received yesterday a copy of the resolutions to this effect adopted by the Dock Board, and has notified the Captains who will have command along the river front strictly to enforce the prohibition.

FOR GREATER NEW-YORK.

Plan for Charities and Corrections Department and the Committees.

President Simis of the Department of Charities and Corrections, in Brooklyn, yesterday sent a letter to President Seth Low of Columbia College, who is a Greater New-York Commissioner, in which, among others things, he recommended that the public charities and corrections of Greater New-York be under control of a Department of Corrections, under whose jurisdiction all correctional institutions should be placed, this department to be presided over by one Commissioner, he to have power to appoint one deputy and such other subordinates as may be necessary, and a Department of Public Charities, to have charge of the charity hospitals located in the City of New-York, on Blackwell's Island, and at Flatbush; the almshouses, workshops, &c., at these places; the nurseries and other conveniences for administering the relief required from such a department, as well as the commitment of children to the institutions and their discharge therefrom. This department, he thinks, should be divided by the East River, and have three Commissioners, elected for uneven terms, in each section, each board to be a corporation that may sue and be sued.

Alderman John Guilfoyle of Brooklyn, Chairman of the joint Committee of Consolidation, yesterday announced the following appointments of standing consolidation committees:

Committee to Consider the Legislative Portion of the Charter—William J. Wassmuth of Kings, Jacob C. Wund of New-York, F. W. Dunton of Queens, Edward P. Doyle of Richmond, Frederick A. Ware of New-York, James H. Ruggles of Kings.

Committee to Consider the Executive Branch of the Charter—James H. Ruggles of Kings, John J. O'Brien of New-York, Henry C. Korfman of Queens, John L. Dobson of Richmond, Joseph Bermel of Queens, John J. Kenney of Richmond.

Committee to Consider the Administrative Portion of the Charter—John L. Feeney of Richmond, Frederick A. Ware of New-York, Milledge D. Messinger of Kings, Joseph Bermel of Queens, Samuel J. Underhill of Queens, Abram Cole of Richmond.

Committee to Consider the Financial Portion of the Charter—D. L. Van Nostrand of Queens, Charles Wines of New-York, William J. Taylor of Kings, Abram Cole of Richmond, Henry C. Korfman of Queens, Nathaniel Marsh of Richmond.

Committee to Consider the Judicial Portion of the Charter—Elias Goodman of New-York, William Keegan of Kings, Augustus Denton of Queens, John J. Keeney of Richmond, F. W. Dunton of Queens, John L. Dobson of Richmond.

Committee to Consider the Miscellaneous Portion of the Charter—William Keegan of Kings, Robert Muh of New-York, George W. Smith of Queens, Nathaniel Marsh of Richmond, John J. O'Brien of New-York, William J. Wassmuth of Kings.

Committee to Present the Suggestions of the Committee of the Whole to the Charter Commission—John P. Windolph of New-York, Samuel J. Underhill of Queens, Edward P. Doyle of Richmond, Charles H. Francisco of Kings, Milledge D. Messinger of Kings, Charles Wines of New-York.

Committee on Charter Legislation—Charles H. Francisco of Kings, John L. Feeney of Richmond, John P. Windolph of New-York, D. L. Van Nostrand of Queens, William J. Taylor of Kings, Elias Goodman of New-York.

Alderman Guilfoyle says the committees are go to work as soon as possible.

FELL DEAD FROM A TANDEM.

Horace Chipman Stricken While Wheeling with His Daughter.

Horace W. Chipman, sixty-two years old, of 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was riding a tandem bicycle, with his daughter, Edith, yesterday morning, when he suddenly and without warning fell heavily to the pavement. The cyclists were directly in front of St. Andrew's Church, on upper Fifth Avenue, when Mr. Chipman fell.

His son, Frank W. Chipman, who was riding beside him on a single wheel, leaped from his bicycle and went to his father's assistance. He raised him from the pavement and found that he was dead.

The shrieks of the daughter attracted the attention of passers-by, and some one summoned Dr. John G. Truax of 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Dr. Truax said that death had been caused by a rupture of the heart, and had been instantaneous. Ambulance Surgeon Pipke, who had also been called, agreed with Dr. Truax in his explanation of the cause of death.

A large crowd collected about the dead man. Upon the advice of Dr. Truax, Surgeon Pipke took the body in his ambulance to the home of the Chipmans.

Mr. Chipman was the auditor and cashier of the New-York Transfer Company, at 1,323 Broadway. He was an enthusiastic bicycle rider, and was accustomed to go wheeling with his son and daughter, also expert riders, whenever the opportunity afforded.

HAS NO FAITH IN BADGES.

Judge McCarthy Thinks Some Republicans Are Shamming.

Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court last evening addressed the First Bryan and Sewall Club at its headquarters, 110 West Twenty-seventh Street. Among the things he said were:

"In the streets you meet many men with McKinley badges, but I would bet that out of 1,000 men who wear such badges 950 will vote for Bryan.

"The Republicans have been deceiving us, but sometimes we think that a lie is justifiable, and it is in this case. With all the capital that they have raised, and with all their cunning, they will find that the 3d of November will be the time when we'll show our effectiveness. And not all their colonizing and all their money will change the vote. We may take their money, but we'll give them the laugh.

"It is a secret ballot, and I was opposed to it at first, but now I am glad. They thought that they had got all, but Gov. Hill put a proviso, the paster, by which they were knocked out. There can be a Republican nominee on the outside, with a good Democratic vote in the inside."

Judge McCarthy strove to show that the Popocrats did not deserve the appellation of Anarchists that has been applied to them. "But," he added, "if they were, then Dr. Parkhurst was a hundred times more of an Anarchist when he criticised the Court of Appeals in ordering a new trial for Police Inspector McLaughlin, and said that the court encouraged criminals, and wanted to advertise itself."

Fined for Having No Light.

S. Gates Bernard of 20 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the Morrisania Court, charged with having ridden his bicycle near One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Willis Avenue, Wednesday night, without a light. He was fined $5.

SAVAGE GUN NOT SELECTED

NATIONAL GUARD COMMISSION'S REPORT DISAPPROVED.

Gov. Morton Sets Aside Intimations that the Examiners Favored the Arm, and Says that It Was of "American Invention and Manufacture"—Holds that the Government's Offer of Springfields Should Be Considered.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The Savage gun will not be selected as the weapon with which to re-arm the National Guard.

A commission was appointed last year by the Governor to test guns of American invention and manufacture, and select one to be adopted for the militia. It was composed of A. D. Shaw of Watertown, E. W. Bliss of Brooklyn, and Robert H. Thurston of Ithaca. They unanimously recommended the selection of the Savage military magazine rifle, and so reported to Governor Morton.

David Welch, as attorney for the Winchester Arms Company of New-Haven, Conn., and other competitors in the test, asked the Governor not to approve the report. They charged collusion in favor of the Savage gun, and maintained that Arthur W. Savage, the inventor, was a subject of Great Britain at the time the gun was patented in this country, and that he had only become a citizen of the United States about a year ago.

The Savage gun is controlled by a Utica corporation. If the Governor had approved the commission's report, the Adjutant General would have had authority to expend $300,000 in buying Savage rifles.

The Governor has declined to approve the report of the commission in favor of the Savage gun, and in a memorandum says:

"It is intimated that the examiners were predisposed in favor of the Savage gun, and gave its representatives unusual and unfair opportunities to successfully compete with other guns really possessing superior merit; but the evidence submitted to me does not, I think, warrant the suggestion. So far as appears, the examiners undertook to afford the representatives of all guns submitted to the test an opportunity to show the merits, value, and capacities of the weapons, and did not unfairly discriminate against any of them. The Savage gun was invented by an actual inhabitant of the United States, who has since become a citizen. It was manufactured here wholly of American material, and I think it is a gun of American invention and manufacture within the fair meaning of the statute.

Merits of Savage and Other Guns.

"The relative merits of the Savage gun and other guns were discussed at considerable length at the hearing before me, representatives of each gun claiming for it superior excellence upon the several grounds which the military authorities deemed essential in determining the selection of a proper gun. Under the circumstances, and in view of the action which I have decided to take upon this matter, it is unnecessary to enter into an examination of the merits of the controversy between the Savage and any other gun, or to determine the correctness of the conclusion reached by the examiners. A tabulated analysis of the results of the several tests, made under my direction, from the minutes of the board of officers, shows that several of the guns were quite close rivals.

"The Adjutant General's department seems to be committed to the policy of arming the State militia with the gun used by the regular army, but I am informed that opinions among military men differ as to the wisdom and advantage of such a change at present of arms for our National Guard. The act providing for the investigation of this subject limited the selection of a gun to an American invention, thus excluding the foreign gun which had recently been adopted for use in the regular army. That gun could not be admitted to the test and could not, therefore, be selected and recommended by the examiners; but, although not formally tested, it received the attention of the examiners, and they state that they gave it very careful inspection and study.

"When this bill was under Executive consideration, I felt some doubt whether it was such a compliance with my suggestion and with the recommendation of the Adjutant General as should receive approval, and, also, whether the time was opportune for the expenditure by the State of the large sum involved in a contract which was possible under its provisions; but, on account of the agitation of the subject which had been going on some time in military circles, and for the further and very important reason that the action of the examiners could not become effective without the approval of the Governor, I gave the proposed legislation my sanction, reserving, however, the right vested in me by the law to review the whole subject upon the coming in of the report of the examiners.

"Executive consideration of this report is not, I think, limited to the mere question of the proper selection of the best gun, but may take broader ground and embrace the whole subject contemplated by the statute. The test of guns now is desirable, and is a necessary step in the development of the problem of rearming the militia, and the value of the test will not be lost even if the result does not become immediately available to the State. The whole subject of proper arms for infantry, not only in this country, but among other nations, seems to be at present in a quite unsettled condition, and I am informed that military authorities are engaged in continued and extended discussion and experiment for the purpose of selecting a satisfactory gun.

"During the interval since the passage of this law I have given the subject attention and have been favored with the opinions of many persons of high authority in military affairs; and I am advised that even the Remington rifle now in use by our National Guard and particularly the Springfield rifle in use by the National Guard of other States, is much better for the use of the guard when called into active service in the State in maintaining peace or suppressing disorders than a magazine gun such as is perhaps contemplated by the statute and the report of the examiners.

Such a Gun Undesirable.

"It is further suggested that a high-grade magazine gun is not desirable for the National Guard in time of peace, and that if the militia were called into service by the National Government new arms would probably be at once supplied, and that only a week or two of exercise with them would be necessary to properly train the troops and enable them to use the new arms with entire satisfaction. The suggestion is also made that even if a magazine arm should be placed in the hands of the militia, they should still retain the arms they now have for use when called out in support of the civil authorities.

"I am also advised that the United States Government has on hand about 240,000 Springfield rifles; that they are available for use by the militia, and that a movement has been initiated to furnish them to the several States as desired. In December last a bill was introduced in the Senate authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to the National Guard of the different States in exchange for other rifles now in use. This bill passed the Senate on the 18th of March last, apparently without opposition, and on the 20th was referred to the Committee on Militia in the House of Representatives. The bill is now pending in that body, and will probably receive early consideration at the next session.

"The bill was prepared and recommended by the Ordnance Department of the United States for the purpose of securing uniformity in the arms used by the National Guard. If this action by Congress had been taken before the passage of our law, the Legislature would no doubt have deferred consideration of the subject until it became known whether our militia would be supplied with rifles by the National Government without cost to the State. I do not think that the bill now pending in Congress can properly be ignored in the consideration of this report. In view of the probability of the distribution of arms by the National Government, and especially at a time of great business depression and a continued unsettled condition of financial affairs, it would be unwise, I think, to approve a report which would require a contract for the purchase of arms at a possible expense to the State of $300,000.

"For these reasons I have concluded not to approve the report."

BAY STATE GAS COMPANY.

No Decision Rendered on Motion Against Receivers.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 22.—While the United States Court did not to-day render a decision on the motion, in the case of the Bay State Gas Company, to dismiss the order granting temporary receivers, the charge of contempt of court in concealing the books and papers of the company against J. Edward Addicks, Parker O. Chandler, and Charles H. Kittinger, made by counsel for William Buchanan, was practically dismissed.

At the opening of the court Anthony Higgins resumed his argument on the motion of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware for the dismissal of the temporary receivers appointed for that company last week. He spoke for over an hour, during which time he reviewed the intricacies of the financial transactions incident to the management of the three gas companies under President Addicks' management and the deal made with the Mercantile Trust Company of New-Jersey. His statement was filed, with figures.

James C. Carter followed in reply, and pointed out why, in his opinion the receivers should be dismissed. He contended that fraud had not been committed by the defendant company, and that all its transactions were in harmony with the original object of the company, and by the action of the Board of Directors the company was only responsible to itself.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DUE IN GOLD.

Li Hung Chang Recognized Depreciation of Silver.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Li Hung Chang when he visited Washington conferred with Secretary Carlisle as to certain changes contemplated in the Chinese customs rates. As Secretary Olney was not at that time in the city, the Chinese Ambassador left with the Chinese Legation here a memorandum, printed in English, French, and Chinese, in which the changes are set forth.

The change makes duties payable in gold or its equivalent, instead of silver taels. Li Hung Chang states that silver taels were authorized to be used in paying customs duties in Tao Kwang's time and continued without change until the dynasty of Hien Fung.

Since then the value of silver has declined. He says that in justice to China, which has now established international relations, both the necessities of the day and considerations of what is fair and right demand that the original value of the customs tael be re-enunciated and the value of silver at which China consented to collect duties, viz., three taels to the pound, be observed and adhered to.

ATLANTIC CITY WRECK SUITS.

Several Hundred Thousand Dollars Claimed of Railroad Companies.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Suits, the damages claimed amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, have been instituted in the New-Jersey Supreme Court by William A. Logue of this place, on behalf of the relatives of victims of the Atlantic City disaster, against the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company and the Atlantic City Railroad Company.

By the Reading express running into a West Jersey excursion train on July 30 last 44 persons were killed and more than 100 injured. Many of the victims resided here, and were returning from an excursion of the Red Men from the seashore.

Edward Wolf and Nathan H. Rice, administrators of Philip H. Goldsmith, claim $75,000 for his death and $25,000 for the death of his wife, Nellie Goldsmith; Henry T. Bell, administrator of Henry Frazier Bell, wants $25,000. He also claims $10,000 for the death of Margaret Bell. William C. Hemsley and his wife, Elizabeth K. Hemsley, want $30,000 for the injuries they received, and William M. W. Jones thinks that $25,000 is about right for the injuries he received.

MANAGER CRIGLAR'S AIM TRUE.

Killed Two and Wounded Four of a Mob of Negroes.

CHIPLEY, Fla., Oct. 22.—J. M. Criglar, manager of Hagerman's lumber mills, at Hager Station, killed two negro assailants and wounded four others last night.

Criglar quarrelled with one of them, and another drew a pistol and began firing. Criglar locked himself in his office and opened fire with a rifle. For an hour the battle continued, and when a Louisville and Nashville train arrived at the station the negroes were preparing to set fire to the building and cremate Criglar.

The train crew and passengers, however, rushed to Criglar's aid and dispersed the negroes. The negroes had fired more than 200 bullets into the building, but Criglar escaped by lying on the floor. As soon as the negroes fired a volley, however, he would rise and shoot at them through the windows.

The negroes killed are Amos Judson and John Alexander. The wounded are Henry Simpson, Jack Nobels, Andrew Miller, and Albert Lester. Simpson and Lester are thought to be fatally wounded.

COMMUTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Nothing Has Been Said of the Proposed Action in McKane's Case.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Gov. Morton to-day commuted to six years and six months the sentence of William Purcell, who is serving a term of eleven years and one month in Sing Sing Prison for manslaughter. Purcell kept a saloon in New-York City, and shot and killed a man named Farrell on Jan. 1, 1893, while a disturbing crowd was about the saloon. With good behavior, Purcell's term will expire next Fall. Justice Ingraham and the District Attorney who took part in the trial recommended clemency.

The announcement was made to-day from the Executive Chamber that there is no foundation for the report that Gov. Morton has intimated to any one what his action will be or whether he will take any action regarding the application for pardon or commutation of the sentence of John Y. McKane.

Thinks the Bids Excessive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The War Department may have to postpone for the present the building of a number of field and siege guns required for the army. Early this month proposals were invited for furnishing forgings for the ordnance. The Bethlehem and Midvale Companies submitted bids, the prices ranging from 28½ cents to 31½ cents per pound for the forgings. Secretary Lamont examined the offers and rejected them as "excessive," and directed the Bureau of Ordnance to readvertise for the forgings. Bids under the second call were opened to-day. The same companies responded, simply duplicating their former bids. Secretary Lamont is now out of the city and the matter will be laid before him on his return.

CITY WARDS' MONEY GONE

FUNDS DISAPPEAR FROM PROPERTY CLERK'S CARE.

Inmates of Our Prisons and Institutions the Sufferers—Envelopes Supposed to Contain Money Belonging to the Wards Found Empty—Employe Who Was Responsible Makes Complete Reimbursement—A New System.

A patient discharged from one of the city hospitals applied six months ago at the office of the Commissioner of Charities for property taken from him when he went under their charge. A record of such property was found, and an envelope which purported to contain it. When it was opened $35 was missing.

Commissioners Croft, O'Beirne, and Faure, who had already made a change in the system of caring for the property of patients, began an investigation. It soon resulted in an application to the Commissioners of Accounts for a thorough inquiry into the transactions of the Property Clerk's department. Many envelopes did not contain money which should have been in them.

The discovery led to the discharge months ago of an employe of the department. He admitted his responsibility, but claimed that his only fault was carelessness. The Commissioners decided that they could not prove criminal conduct, and as the man they held responsible offered to furnish security against all losses that might be discovered they accepted his offer and discharged him. He paid to them $5,000, the supposed amount of the shortage. It is possible that within a few weeks he may be called upon for more money, but the sum will not exceed $1,000.

Money in the Safes.

The packages in which are the property of the city's wards, in the institutions under the Commissions of Charities and Correction are kept in safes, closets, and drawers at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue. When the new administration took charge they found these packages in great confusion. Some of them dated back forty years, and all had been in the care of the old Department of Charities and Correction. There were in all about 15,000 packages. The greater part of them had accumulated within two years. Those which were supposed to contain money or jewelry were in the safes. Other personal property was kept in drawers and closets. Many of the packages belonged to persons who had died or who, when at liberty, omitted to call for them.

The Commissioners of Accounts have almost ended a systematic classification and examination or these packages. It has taken more than six months to do this, and the report on the investigation will be made in a couple of weeks. It will show that money amounting to about $6,000 has been filched from the packages.

The thief or thieves undoubtedly had access to the records of the department. It was found that the stealing was generally in the case of persons who died in institutions or who had so long neglected to apply for their property that it was safe to assume that they would not do so. In any event, no applicant will, because of the security given by the discharged employe, fail, upon proper identification, to receive what is due.

Name of Employe Not Divulged.

"I cannot," said President Silas C. Croft yesterday, "make public the name of the man who assumed responsibility for the shortage. He was discharged. We

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for John B. Smith, to a Mr. Harris, at about $23,000, the three-story dwelling, 151 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Mr. Moses K. Wallach has sold to Mary D. Hannigan, at $19,500, the five-story double tenement, 215 East One Hundred and Second Street; also, at $34,000, the two five-story double flats, 307 and 309 West One Hundred and First Street, each 25 by 100.

Messrs. Brooker & Dunn sold, to Joseph P. O'Donnell, for improvement, at $10,000, the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 100 by 108; also, for E. P. Lockwood, at $4,200, the house at 721 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; also, for the same owner, at $5,100, the dwelling on Anthony Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, to J. M. Maut, the plot on Tremont Avenue, south side, 150 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 75 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to George F. Victor, plaintiff, at $33,000, the four-story and basement brick dwelling 243 West End Avenue, 24 by 69.10 by 51; also, to the same plaintiff, at $37,000, the three-story brick dwelling 257 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 24.6 by 40, with a yard 11.6 by 12.6.

William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, at $16,075, the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 94.8 by 145; also, to Edward Frederick, at $10,000, the four-story brick tenement 347 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5; also, to David Lydig, plaintiff, at $10,000, property adjoining West Farms, 50 feet southwest of the south line of Bronx Park, 100 by 250.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Benjamin Roth, at $4,650, the one-story brick and frame building 402 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.4.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 371 Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.

By B. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., referee, Macomb's Dam, east side, 150 feet north of St. James Street, 385.5 by 223 to Croton Aqueduct, 385.5 by 225.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,642.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, west side of First Avenue, from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, 201.4 by 140. Due on judgment, $11,236.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, by F. A. Wahlig of 770 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; cost, $42,000.

Ackerman Street, east side, 25 feet north of Varien Street, for two two and one-half story frame dwellings, by Eliza Ward, owner; cost, $4,600.

Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, northeast corner, for four five-story and basement brick flats, by Cameron & Rankin, 76 Eighth Avenue, owners; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner, for a five-story brick store and flat, by John E. Darragh, 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner, for a five-story brick store and flat, by John E. Darragh, 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 986-990 First Avenue, alterations to three five-story brick factories, by the Henry Elias Brewing Company, 403 East Fifty-fourth Street, owners; cost, $300.

Stanton and Allen Streets, southeast corner, alterations to a six-story brick store, workshop, and public hall, by Louis Z. Bach of 152 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $500.

No. 631 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and workshop, by Delia Maher of 521 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $125.

Franklin Avenue, west side, between Church and Rectory, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets, alterations to a three-story brick passageway, by Thomas S. Gregg of 1,183 Franklin Avenue, owner; cost, $120.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 22.

LOTS 6 to 10, 22, 24, 25, 26, 55 to 57, 77, 80 to 85, and other lots on map of Benson estate, at Throgg's Neck; Joseph A. Collins to Morris H. Hayman and others $100

2D PLACE, s s, 300 ft w of Grove Av, 25 x100; Henry Ruhl and wife to Carl Wurm 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 125.3 ft e of Virginia Av, 75x177.7x irregular, Carl Wurm and wife to Henry Ruhl 1

1ST ST, n s, Lot 637, map of Laconia Park, Saxton Maude G. Mace to John Carterive and another 600

LOT 192, map of Van Ness Park; Mary J. Barter to Anna Sochor 440

4TH ST, 82 East, 14 part; Percy D. Adams and another, executors, to William S. Waterhouse 2,500

16TH ST, s s, Lot 513, map of Wakefield; Valentine Leibrock and wife to Wilford Dessoir 1,200

COLUMBUS AV, 985; Furman V. Gaines to Hallas H. Skellin and others 10

117TH ST, 508 East; Pleasant Av, 310 to 314; 126th St, 49 East; Elizabeth I. Waterhouse and others to William S. Waterhouse, 1-6 part 7,832

184TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Antonio D'Andrea to Pauls D'Andrea 1

SAME PROPERTY; Pauls D'Andrea to Marcello H. Earlitate 2,000

14TH ST, s s, 30.10 ft e of 7th Av, 15.8x100; also 14th St, corner of 7th Av, 3.10x100; Elisha H. Pratt and wife to Arthur Van Buskirk 1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur Van Buskirk to Agnes J. Pratt 1

8TH AV, s s, 67.5 ft n of Bleecker St, 30x irregular; Elisha H. Pratt and wife to Arthur Van Buskirk 1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur Van Buskirk to Agnes J. Pratt 1

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; James J. Brown and wife to George Fredrick 10

138TH ST, 302 and 304 and 308 to 312 West; Eliza C. Webster to Susie S. Hall 1

86TH ST, 305 West; Lucy E. Hoffman to Francis B. Hoffman 21,211

PARK AV, n s, 75.10 ft n of 55th St, 16.8x63.4; B. M. Alexander to E. P. Smith 1

GRAND ST, 384, also Clinton St, 182 to 186, also Attorney St, 13 and 15; James A. Easton to Patrick H. Gilhooly 10,500

73D ST, n s, 201 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; G. C. Clawsen and wife to Henry F. Sloane 10

GAMBRIL ST, s s, 278.4 ft e of Marion Av, 100x47.9; John C. Reckwey to Emil Krakowiski 7,500

94TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x97.8; Almira Church to August C. Hassey 1

87TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100; James Buckley and wife to Thomas Allen 1

3D AV, s s, 50 ft s w of Port Branch of the New-York and Harlem River Railroad, 25x116x22x130; 3d Av, e s, 40 ft s from a point opposite 159th St, 25x85; Clarence D. Ford and others to George W. Eggers 10

CRANE PLACE, w s, 195 ft n of 174th St, 60x100; Thomas Allen and wife to James Buckley ....

156TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x100; Elizabeth F. Knarbe to Amie G. Crawford 1

3D AV, s s, 50 ft s w of Port Morris Branch of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 25x116x22x130; 3d Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of opposite point 159th St, 25x85; Robert D. N. Ford to George W. Eggers 10

1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x83.6x25x80.4; Jacob Borger to Margaretha Borger, one-sixth part 1

GREENWICH ST, 507; Charles H. Piske to John T. Williams 1

83D ST, n s, adjoining e s of Lot 308, map of Harlem Commission, 25x102.2; William E. Whitehead and others to Jacob Pfiger.

WEST END AV, s w s, 74.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; W. B. Dowd to A. R. Davidson 1

151ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of Morris Av, 25 x178.5; Henry Peifer and wife to Jacob Peifer 3,800

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 260 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Kate D. Decker to Henrich Keeronyal and wife 8,500

161ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of Forest Av, 50 x95; John A. Kaiser and wife to Maria Koenapel 8,600

COLUMBUS ST, n w corner of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Joseph A. Scanlon to H. N. Hitchcock 3,600

MARION ST, e s, Lots 214, 215, and 216, map of South Mount Vernon, 83.4x100; Timothy Meagher and wife to Charles C. Rich 2,025

Recorded Leases.

TUTLAFF, David, to Frank Malloy; Washington Av, s e corner of 167th St, at city authorities' pleasure $420

O'SULLIVAN, Charles, to James Brosimlo; 552 Morris Av, 2 years 420

DOLE, Frank T., to Harding & Kempton; 142 Edgecombe Av, 3 years ..... 570 and 660

PARSHALL, Mrs. Cornelia L., executrix, to Carleton N. Gray and another; 270 Broadway, 10 years 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERMANN, Emily and William C., to John T. Willets, guardian of Josiah M. Willets; 255 West 32d St, 3 years $20,000

ACKERMANN, William C., and wife to John T. Willets, guardian of Valentine M. Willets; n s of 32d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 20,000

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; n s of 18th St, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 100,000

BLACK, John, to Emma L. Black; n s of 19th St, Lot 296, map of C. C. Moore, 1 year 1,120

BEEKMAN, Charles, and wife to Michael C. Gross; Lot 76, map of Rose Hill Farm, 1 year 2,000

CRAWFORD, Annette G., to Mary E. Henderson; 1,026 East 156th St, 1 year.. 1,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Reese B. Gwillim and another, executors, &c.; n s of 20th Av, Lot 697, map of Wakefield; also, n s of 18th Av, Lot 701, same map, 1 year 4,000

CALLAN, Ann, to Josephine Wandell; s w s of Woodruff Av, Lots 58 and 59, map of Fairmount, 2 months 2,000

CASEY, John, and wife to D. Willis James; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 85th St, 2¾ years 5,000

DALE, Anna T., to Henry C. Rayner; n w corner of Walton Av and 149th St, demand 2,000

FRANK, Philip, and wife to William Vietterer; w s of Edgecombe Av, 90 ft s of 145th St, 1 year 500

GARRAND, Amelia M., to Mary Marzet; 120 Waverley Place, 1 year 1,000

ALLEN, Thomas, Jr., and wife to Virginia B. Rogers and another, trustees; e s of Throgg's Neck, 195 ft n of 174th St, 2 years. 3,000

SAME to same; w s of Crane Place, 135 ft n of 174th St, 2 years 3,000

HALL, Mary, individually and as guardian of Helena, Gretchen, and Catherine M. Witte; to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 148th St, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 1,000

HITCHCOCK, Harvey N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Columbia Av, 25 ft w of Jefferson Av, 3 years 1,000

KRAKOWSKI, Emil, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 201st St, 304.4 ft e of the Concourse, (formerly Marion Av,) installments 5,040

LEWIS, William H., and wife to Elvira K. Wetmore; 334 Grand St, 182 to 188 Elizabeth St, 13 and 15 Attorney St, eighth part, 1 year 1,200

McLAUGHLIN, John, and wife to William R. Hutton and others, trustees of Benjamin Hutton; n s of 93d St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 12,000

SAME to John L. and Richard M. Cadwalader, individually and as trustees; n s of 93d St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 13,000

SAME to John R. Strong; n s of 93d St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 13,000

PIZER, Jacob, to Sarah F. Deutsch; n s of 93d St, 119 East, 1 year 9,000

ROBERTSON, John, and others to Jared W. Bell; n w corner of 134th St and 5th Av, 1 year w 38,000

RAFTER, Edward, and wife to Richard S. Emmet, executor of Benjamin H. Lillie; 774 Amsterdam Av and 220 West 98th St, 3 years 30,000

RILEY, William J. and Margaret T., to T. and W. Thorn & Co.; w s of Prospect Av, 50 ft of Berrian Place; also Prospect Place, s w corner of Berrian Place, and lots at Spuyten Duyvil, all title, 1 year 1,000

ROE, Alfred, and wife to Mary Toule; n s of 35th St, 445 ft w of 9th Av, 6 months 9,650

SEGER, George N., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 2d St, 72 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 10,000

THE HENRY ZELTNER BREWING Company to Emma Cook; Lots 658 to 659, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 3 years 2,000

TREAT, Erastus B., to trustees of Rebecca Ladew, deceased; s s of 147th St, 249.6 ft w of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 3 years 7,000

SAME to same; s s of 147th St, 281.6 ft w of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 3 years 7,000

SAME to same; s s of 147th St, 267.6 ft w of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 3 years 6,000

WILLIAMS, John T., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 507 Greenwich St, 1 year 6,000

WOOD, Lunt, to Elias L. Brundage; n s of 118th St, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 8,000

WATERHOUSE, William S., to trustees of John H. Waterhouse, deceased; 310 to 314 Pleasant Av, 3 years 7,451

WEBSTER, Eliza, to William H. Scott; n w corner of Minerva Place and Anthony; also, 115 East 4th St, 50 ft e of Grand Boulevard, and out of town property, 1 year 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Julius, to Emil H. Roth. $1

HALL, William H., Jr., to Hannah Strouse 13,600

LAWRENCE, Emily H., and Julius Goldschmidt, to Julius Goldschmidt 2,650

RAUCH, John M., to Louis Washer, (two mortgages) 3,500

SNOW, Frederick A., to Joanna E. Ferguson 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees 80,000

SAME to trustees for Emily L. Parele and issue 7,000

SAME to Albany County Savings Bank ... 10,000

WATSON, Robert C., and others, executors of William Watson, to William W. Caswell, (five assignments) 109,000

SAME to John Caswell 107,000

Lis Pendens.

60TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Benjamin F. Curtis, administrator, against Julia Mullaly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

34TH ST, n s, 104.2 ft e of 10th Av, 25.10x98.9; Catherine Lawson against Agnes Lawson and others, (partition.)

CANAL ST, 334; Lispenard St, 37; Aaron H. Rosenthal against John J. Clark, Jr., and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

SOUTH 5TH AV and Prince St, s e corner, 101x75; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Edward A. Abbott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 128th St, 25x75; United States Trust Company, trustee, against Alexander P. Ketchum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday:

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 119.7 ft w of 156th St, 50x83x52.3x98.4; Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works against Thomas B. Heginbothan, owner; Peter McCormick, contractor $140

26TH ST, 120 East; S. Jones against Alexander B. Miller, owner and contractor 118

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; James F. Welch against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor 382

137TH ST, 114 and 116 West; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company, Limited, against Rose Wilderman, owner and contractor 153

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.—3410—Cochrane vs. Kip. 3299—Krause vs. Hagan. 3300—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 2782—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 2607—Mead vs. Mead. 2847—Mertens vs. Schuils. 709—Cooper vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 2550—Parlin vs. Farina. 3292—Fenelite vs. Dorian. 3487—Lingham vs. Landsburg. 2955—Zimmermahn vs. Xavier Club. 2631—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1906—Bradbury vs. Slade. 2425—Hottenbach vs. Schuer. 3302—Universal Paper Bag Company vs. Fensley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Oliver for the People.

1—Patrick McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—8033—Goodrich vs. Sanderson. 8454—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 5549—Van Arken vs. The Mayor, &c. 8988—Witkowsky vs. Balheimer. 9190—Sann vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 8645—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8201—Humphreys vs. Lennon. 8577—Olsen vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9580—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8918—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9068—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midifes vs. Third Avenue Railway Company. 7689—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 9824—Alley vs. Collet. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9239—Kirkegaard vs. Bergmann. 9778—Cors vs. Third Avenue Railway Company. 8852—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9150—Rothschild vs. Bissell. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 9528—Lyall vs. Schalck. 9161—Nathan vs. Betsch. 9182—Rouse vs. Sandowitz. 9538—Thom vs. Flagg. 9176—Ryan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 9831—Mayer vs. Hoffmire. 9841—Keith vs. Ginsberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3471—Landenburg vs. Pings. 3592—Warren vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3616—Herrman vs. New-York Transfer Company. 3669—Booth vs. Brennan. 3622—Robinson vs. Weisenberger. 1881½—Schaum vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 3349—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 4087—Caponigri vs. Hopper. 2207—Hausen vs. Derrick. 2721—Piering vs. Schultz. 2751—Draper vs. Tiffany. 2790—Same vs. same. 2775—White, Potter & Page Manufacturing Company vs. Gilmore. 2859—Haass vs. Kolmer. 2946—Hart vs. Hart. 2776—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Engineering Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4103.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

3555—Breen vs. Rives. 3746—Abbott vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3635—Plummer vs. The Mayor, &c. 3636—Ehlers vs. Same. 3776—Coulahan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3053—Logue vs. Third Avenue Railway Company. 3168—McConnell vs. Astoria Veneer Mills. 3271—Frankfeld vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2919—Nolan vs. Woolverton. 3775—Fatowsky vs. Central Park, North and East River Railway Company. 2989—Moses vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3018—Raunheim vs. Robinson. 3030—Schrieber vs. Sullivan. 3093—Bruening vs. Union Railway Company. 3095—Roche vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: Eva K. Ehler, Honora Behen, John Hutchinson, Ethel Caswell, Ellen Carney, Michael Stern, Marie Pick, Mary B. Boss.

At 2 P. M.: Katarina Bachman, contested will of Alfred S. Seer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills—1202—John Moriarty. 1215—Roger F. Donegan.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3326—Kirzinger vs. Spath. 1306—Miller vs. Subin. 1056—Goodman vs. Steinfeld. 1039—Balameth vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 1040—Menke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1042—Akselbrodt vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 182—Spence vs. Leavitt. 1309—Kuhne vs. Crow Leverich Company. 1311—McCurt vs. Sire. 1382—Thayer vs. Plugh. 1389—Stickney vs. Ward. 512—Jackson vs. Stuart. 3113½—Schuster vs. Ganzenmiller. 528—McGee vs. Leipziger. 529—Schuyler vs. Duffy. 533—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street & Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 556—Zucohini vs. Ward. 577—Lederer vs. Heusner. 582—Same vs. same. 3173—McHugh vs. Smith. 554—Falkenburg vs. Sexton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

898—Lewin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 899—Same vs. same. 879—Rosenzweig vs. Friedman. 878—Cohn vs. McLaughlin. 927—Seymour vs. Elsner. 1082—Ferderber vs. Clancy. 270½—Lant vs. Rasines. 631—Siverman vs. Sobel. 698—Hoffman House vs. Hall. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lant. 1354—Kiely vs. Keller. 545—Moler vs. Katzman. 546—Marowitz vs. Katzman. 547—Same vs. same. 548—Folda vs. Herzog. 739—Wyland vs. Burke. 741—Gallagher vs. Lauchanton. 743—Harris vs. Part of Metropolitan Street Railway Co. 859—Labowitz v. Lazerus. 468—Bernstein vs. Rosenberg. 572—Bat vs. McHugh. 578—Jacobs vs. Heiman. 901—Frankel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 902—Clark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 911—Spellissey vs. Torney. 926—Stewart vs. Johnson. 1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1123—Spitzer vs. Nassau Newspaper Express Company. 1297—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 651—Thomas Wylie Litho Company vs. Morris.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

33—Park vs. Steiner. 431—Gilbert vs. De Comean. 172—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 779—First National Bank of Montana vs. Gilmour. 773—Mitz vs. Gellert. 349—Sussman vs. Silverman. 519—Friend vs. Boehm. 681—Reinhardt vs. Gomprecht. 851—Ralli vs. Nicoll. 676—Wallowitz vs. Frank. 677—Wallowitz vs. Madigan. 643—Mayer vs. Radler. 636—Goldschmidt vs. Radler. 637—Goldschmidt vs. Cohen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Case on.

3181—Zimmerman vs. Schulter. 2919—Drohan vs. Requa Club. 2686—C. Graham & Son Company vs. Hayman. 2427—Goddard vs. Burmeister. 2985—Lyall vs. Humboldt Publishing Company. 3235—Steck vs. Spingern. 2925—Matthews vs. Loftus. 3160—Tappen vs. Hanfield. 3089—Carpenter vs. Whisk. 3270—Everard vs. Dunn. 2269—Hoffman vs. Hawes. 3168—Cohen vs. Roderich. 3083—Stern vs. Kane. 2706—Glickman vs. Low. 3176—McWhirter vs. Steinfeld. 2738—Fless & Ridge Printing Company vs. Arthurs International Copyright Company. 2949—Biringer vs. Haan. 2390—Platt vs. Hunter. 3203—Lusick vs. Casey. 3127—Smith vs. Devoe. 3053—Apgar vs. The Archer Company. 3236—Delaney vs. Noble. 3237—Same vs. same. 2932—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company vs. Noble. 3213—Maas vs. Sullivan. 3231—Gentles vs. Well. 3100—Francklyn vs. Otto. 2854—Werner vs. Free. 3267—Hubert vs. Wilshasen. 2955—Kissam vs. Noble. 3326—Scott, vs. Timpson. 3275—Metcalf vs. Lesser. 3296—Pancher vs. Shipman. 3311—Lillord vs. Conkling. 3330—Hull vs. Ingraham. 3027—Tonensky vs. Haskell. 2943—Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company vs. Hasford. 3045—Agricultural Insurance Company vs. Noble. 2102—Railway Advertising Company vs. Young Brothers. 3211—Hamilton vs. Investors' Securities Fund. 2946—Engl vs. Cirrito.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1402.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Christina Petriarchi. 2—Max Friedman and Samuel Friedman. 3—Edwin J. Dunning, Jr. 4—George Williams. 5—Henry Wilkins. 6—Thomas Malloy. 7—Philip Van Volkenbergh. 8—Martha Joyce. 9—Martin Laudi. 10—Samuel Silverstein. 11—James Jones. 12—George Wilson. 13—Alonzo Prince, Jr. 14—Wong Sang. 15—Chu Yum. 16—Jun Among Chops. 17—Hon Fong. 18—Hugh McConnell. 19—Wong Hock. 20—Frederick G. Frohmeyer. 21—Louis Hiller. 22—James Phillips. 23—Murray Rosenberg. 24—Thomas Convoys. 25—Otto Urnstein. 26—Clara Apisdorf. 27—Lillie Harwey. 28—Julius Whittacker. 29—Jane Brooks. 30—Frederick Lorenz. 31—Lizzie Whittacker. 32—Annie Fisher. 33—William H. Calway. 34—James Galbraith. 35—Peter Mackie. 36—Frederick Ranke.

Pleadings.—1—James J. O'Day. 2—Frank E. Albinger. 3—Abraham Cohen. 4—George Hoeffer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Edward Smith. 2—Joseph Fink. 3—Hugh McGirr. 4—Ignatz Kinscher. 5—Ging Sing and Lee Gum. 6—Mary Price. 7—Joseph Kirch. 8—George Singer. 9—Louis Risch. 10—Selig Broky. 11—Ernesto Simuro. 12—August C. Grimme. 13—Charles Hollander. 14—Adolph Ruebl. 15—John J. Clark. 16—Mary Mendel. 17—Jacob Cawrin. 18—Augie E. Battin. 19—Henry Stern. 20—John Caton. 21—Louis Gross. 22—William Bruce. 23—William Jumneman and Christopher Luhrs. 24—William Juneman. 25—Daniel Lane.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—John Harris. 2—Charles Warch. 3—Farrell O'Gara. 4—William Johnson. 5—Dominick D'Anze. 6—Max Smith. 7—George Feisel and James Bourke. 8—Frederick Weyrauth. 9—Patrick Crotty. 10—Samuel Miller. 11—Isidore Goldberg. 12—Morris Weiss. 13—Charles Sanders. 14—John Rakyta. 15—Davis Gritz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Abraham Taub. 2—Chester Sparling. 3—Joseph B. Hart. 4—James Farrell. 5—Joseph Silberstein. 6—Julius Firkasti. 7—John Glegrich. 8—Henry Golden. 9—Michael Nocenti. 10—Louis Weinberg. 11—Joseph Walsh and Peter Donohue. 12—Kapel Rosenfield. 13—Patrick Foley. 14—Edward F. Kohanzi. 15—Henry R. Rogers. 16—James B. Parks. 17—William Gearity. 18—Edmond J. O'Leary. 19—Henry Littner. 20—John Nolan. 21—Frank E. Albinger. 22—Jacob Treo. 23—Giuseppe Loretto.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Marshall vs. Rossi—Charles Wehle. Rusch vs. Cunningham—Sylvester L. H. Ward. Benson vs. Farrell—Edward B. Lafetra. Matter of Milne—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Bouthin vs. Moran—Robert J. Fox.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Brown, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Enumerated.—Nos. 390, 402, 391½, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 439—Cul Rowe, plaintiff, vs. The United States,—Submitted on briefs.

No. 480—Lowry W. Humes, plaintiff, vs. The United States.—From the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee. Dismissed. Record not printed.

No. 393—Charles W. Acers, plaintiff, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 416—James B. Wilson, plaintiff, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 506—The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia et al. vs. William A. Wright, Controller General of the State of Georgia.—Argued by Mr. A. R. Lawton for the appellant, and by Mr. J. M. Terrell for the appellee.

No. 403—Boydon Power Brake Company et al. vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and

No. 426—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al. vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—Argument commenced by Mr. George H. Christy for Westinghouse et al.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 403, (and 426,) 485, 486, 371, 381, 389, 496, 61, 62, and 63.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

36—Steel-Clad Bath Company vs. Lane & Co. 37—Same vs. Devison. 38—Same vs. Peck Brothers & Co. 51—Goodenough vs. Carry. 52—Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Wickes. 55—Kerr vs. Deitsch. 62—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 79—Maloy vs. Duden.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 112 at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

51—Kennedy vs. Henry. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 55—McGill vs. Holmes, B. & H. Tebbets vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 66—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 72—J. H. Mohler Company vs. Fireman's Insurance Company. 73—Same vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company. 74—Same vs. Fire Association of Philadelphia. 75—Same vs. Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia. 76—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Company. 77—Same vs. Merchants' Insurance Company. 78—Same vs. Reliance Insurance Company. 82—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Scottish Union & N. Company. 83—Same vs. London Assurance Company. 89—Anderson vs. World Mutual Benefit Association. 93—United States vs. Selgas. 98—Coneys vs. Atlantic Transport Company. 99—Same vs. same. 102—Fritsche vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 109—Smith vs. Manufacturing Company vs. Hulbert. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd & Co. 22—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 112—Wilcox vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 114—Gilbert vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 115—Iervesi vs. Ulster and Delaware Railway Company. 116—Kenedy vs. United States. 117—Fitzgerald vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 118—Wood vs. Supreme Council American Legion of Honor. 119—Thomson vs. Backert. 120—Kennedy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 121—Merchant vs. Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company. 122—Crossman vs. Press Publishing Company. 123—Flohm vs. McCabe. 124—Sulloy vs. Hopper. 125—Hann

FINE SPORT FOR GOLFERS.

GAMES OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB.

Forty-four Players Finish in Eighteen-Hole Handicap Tournament and in the Foursome Handicap Twenty-two Pairs Finished—This Was the Largest Number of Contestants Ever Brought Out in This Country in This Kind of Play.

The Westchester Country Club gave yesterday one of the biggest and most successful golf tournaments that has been seen this season. The event might be said to be the first one given by the club, for, although the golf course has been laid out for over a year, with the exception of one or two ladies' tournaments no others have ever been held. But hereafter golfers will hold the Westchester Country Club in high esteem, for seldom does a golfer see a more picturesque course or find every convenience so carefully planned for his comfort.

Over fifty golfers started in the eighteen-hole handicap tournament in the morning. Forty-four finished, the largest number to finish a golf contest this season. W. H. Sands carried off first prize and established a record for the links at eighty-six strokes. He was scratch man, too, but his superior golf landed him nicely on top over all the high handicaps allowed to many other competitors. He played an even, steady game.

There was a tie for the second silver cup, H. M. Harriman of the Knollwood Country Club and F. Sadlier of Staten Island turning in net scores of 87. The tie will be played off to-day. Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., was the only lady bold enough to enter the match, but she did better than half the men in actual score, doing the eighteen holes in 105. She had a handicap of 15, however, which gave her the net score of 90 strokes.

In the afternoon a foursome handicap was played, and twenty-two pairs finished. This is the largest number of players ever brought out in a foursome tournament in this country. Wyllis Terry and A. L. Norris of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, won in 87 net, but the second pair, Charles Bohlen of Philadelphia and W. Butler Duncan, Jr., was close behind them with 88 strokes net. The players and scores in the day's two events are:

HANDICAP 18 HOLES.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. H. Sands, Westchester Country	86	0	86
H.M.Harriman, Knollwood Country	89	2	87
J. Sadlier, Richmond County	105	18	87
W. A. Hamilton, S. I. Cricket	95	6	89
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway Hunt	95	6	89
James A. Park, St. Andrew's	90	0	90
W. Rutherford, Meadowbrook Hunt	91	0	91
H. O. Tallmadge, St. Andrew's	107	16	91
I. B. Harriman, Knollwood	98	6	92
James A. Tyng, Morristown	94	0	94
A. Van Cortlandt, Tuxedo	105	10	95
G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester	104	9	95
Granville Kane, Tuxedo	100	5	95
Lawrence E. Van Etten, Knollwood	96	0	96
W. R. Hill, New-Brunswick	100	4	96
Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Westchester Country	105	15	90
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Ardsley	104	8	96
L. Waterbury, Westchester Country	97	0	97
W. Watson, Scarlight	107	10	97
H. M. Billings, Ardsley	102	6	96
James Converse, Lakewood	97	0	97
Alexander Morten, Ardsley	105	8	97
N. C. Reynal, Knollwood	105	7	98
H. Godwin, Queens County	116	18	98
W. C. Edey, Westchester Country	117	18	99
H. E. Perkins, Baltusrol	104	6	98
G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's	99	0	99
F. A. Walthew, Knollwood	105	6	99
C. S. Cox, Fairfield Country	103	4	99
F. O. Beach, Meadowbrook	106	6	100
R. S. de Garmendia, St. Andrew's	100	0	100
J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County	116	16	100
A. L. White, Queens County	118	18	100
R. P. Huntington, Staatsburg	103	2	101
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	101	0	101
J. L. Breese, Tuxedo	113	10	103
L. Tappin, Westbrook	103	0	103
C. W. Haskins, Westchester Country	121	18	103
S. P. Bowers, St. Andrew's	106	2	104
Daniel Bacon, Westchester Country	114	10	104
Ledyard Thompson, Morristown	115	10	105
E. La Montagne, Westchester Country	124	18	106
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Staatsburg	111	4	107
Asher Atkinson, New-Brunswick	113	5	108

FOURSOME 18 HOLES.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. Terry and A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn	92	5	87
C. F. Bohlen, Philadelphia County, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Westchester Country	94	6	88
W. Rutherfurd and L. Waterbury, Newport	92	0	92
James Converse and Clarence B. Mitchell, Lakewood	100	6	94
W. Watson and O. Van Cortlandt, Tuxedo	102	8	94
W. Dinsmore and R. P. Huntington, Staatsburg	99	3	96
H. M. Billings and Malcolm Graham, Jr., Ardsley	101	4	97
F. O. Beach and O. W. Bird, Meadowbrook Hunt	100	3	97
H. M. Harriman and J. B. Harriman, Knollwood Country	100	3	97
G. E. Perkins and C. L. Perkins, Rockaway Hunt	103	6	97
James L. Breese and Granville Kane, Tuxedo	107	7	100
W. H. Sands and James Park, St. Andrew's	95	0	95
A. Francke and S. Frothingham, Rockaway Hunt	105	7	98
F. A. Walthew and Alexander Morten, St. Andrew's	107	7	100
G. E. Armstrong and R. S. de Garmendia, St. Andrew's	100	0	100
H. G. Trevor and S. D. Bowers, Shinnecock Hills	105	3	102
Lindsey Tappin and C. J. Tappin, Westbrook	103	2	101
J. A. Tyng and H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	107	0	107
W. R. Hill and Asher Atkinson, New-Brunswick	104	3	101
H. W. Maxwell and J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County	118	12	106
E. C. La Montagne and Daniel Bacon, Westchester Country	119	11	108
A. L. White and Harold Godwin, Queens County	124	12	112

The committee, which ably arranged every detail of the tournament, consisted of Duncan Elliot, Chairman; W. Butler Duncan, Jr., C. F. Havemeyer, and W. H. Sands. To-day there will be a professional tournament, a driving competition, and consolation matches.

Some of the golfers who played, but did not hand in scores, are E. C. Potter, Westchester Country Club; Stanley Mortimer, Meadowbrook; J. C. Cooley, Westchester Country Club; E. C. La Montagne, Westchester Country Club; S. A. Reed, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., L. Waterbury, and J. B. Duncan, Jr., Country Club of Westchester; E. C. Stowe, Rockaway Hunt Club; Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol; L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock; J. S. White, Westchester Golf Club; S. Frothingham, Rockaway Hunt Club; J. Leslie Cotton, Westchester Country Club; Charles Bohlen, Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C.; H. G. Trevor, Shinnecock; C. F. Havemeyer, Westchester Country Club, and O. W. Bird, Meadowbrook.

Thought Himself Badly Hurt.

Andrew Muller, the janitor of a flat house at 250 West Eighty-fifth Street, attended a ball Wednesday evening given by the Association of Haymakers of the Improved Order of Red Men, in the Atlanta Casino, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. During the early hours of yesterday he created a disturbance, in the course of which a policeman's pistol was accidentally discharged, wounding Christopher W. Bradford, a bystander. Bradford thought he was dangerously hurt, and was badly scared, but the surgeon found that the bullet had not even penetrated all his clothing. For his part in the affair, Muller was fined $5 in the Harlem Police Court.

Returned to the Protectory.

Herbert McKeenan, seventeen years old, whose parents live at 335 East Thirty-first Street, escaped from the Catholic Protectory in Westchester Wednesday evening, and was captured at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in this city. Magistrate Kudlich, in the Morrisania Court, recommitted him, and he was taken back to the protectory.

Cholera in Egypt Stamped Out.

A cablegram has been received by Thomas Cook & Son, announcing that quarantine has been completely withdrawn against Egypt, which indicates that the cholera has finally been stamped out.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS

Sir Julian Pauncefote Authorized to Settle Them.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A representative of The United Associated Presses was definitely informed at the Foreign Office to-day that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, who is returning to Washington, is the bearer of instructions aiming at a friendly settlement of the differences between Great Britain and the United States concerning Venezuela.

It is stated that the basis of settlement was brought about by Mr. Chamberlain, after a conversation with Secretary Olney during his recent visit to the United States, and has since been revised by Lord Salisbury. The present negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most amiable character.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Venezuelan Minister, Señor Andrade, made a call, lasting about an hour, on the Secretary of State this morning, but declined to divulge the nature of the interview. It is well understood, however, that if the proposals which Sir Julian Pauncefote is said to be bringing from Lord Salisbury offer only partial arbitration of the boundary dispute, or the elision of any part of Venezuela's claims as a compromise substitute for Secretary Olney's plan for adjudicating the entire controversy, the Venezuelan Government would decline to accept arbitration on any such terms.

The attitude of complete confidence reposed by Venezuela in the American Boundary Commission's final determination is declared to be absolutely unchanged, and Venezuela has determined to await the Commission's decision, now expected early in December, unless England in the meantime consents to a reference of the entire question to an impartial tribunal.

An intimation has reached official quarters here that Great Britain may eventually consent to free and full arbitration, with, however, the same stipulation which was imposed upon Nicaragua in the ultimatum of which the Corinto affair was the climax, and which, after demanding smart money for injuries to Consul Hatch in the Mosquito affair, proposed the reference of other claims to a tribunal of which each of the members should be "not a citizen of any American State." Venezuela, it is said, as an evidence of her confidence in the integrity of her claim, might be willing to consent to this unusual stipulation, and the United States, after the precedent set in the Mosquito affair, would hardly be in a position to advise any other course.

The Venezuelan Consul, before the High Commission, Mr. James J. Storrow of Boston, reached Washington yesterday, and is putting the final touches to the Venezuelan argument. The first part of Mr. Storrow's brief, relating to the Schomburgk line, was published last Summer.

Secretary Mallet-Prevost of the Commission received a cablegram yesterday from Prof. Burr, who was on the point of sailing on the Teutonic for home. Prof. Burr is bringing the final installment of evidence to be considered by the Commission.

Arrival of Sir Julian.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Germanic. He has been away three months. He declined to discuss the Venezuelan matter, and begged off when the political issues in the United States were broached. The Ambassador said he would go at once to Washington. Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote did not accompany him, but are expected here Oct. 30. Sir Julian presided at the concert on the Germanic.

MR. SMITH IS NOT REMOVED.

Attorney General Harmon Wants More Information.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A report comes from Arizona, by way of San Francisco, that Attorney General Harmon has removed Assistant Attorney Marcus A. Smith, on the ground that he has accepted a nomination for Delegate to Congress. Attorney General Harmon told THE TIMES's correspondent to-night that he had not removed Smith, but that he had received a dispatch from District Attorney Ellinwood, describing Smith's position, and asking the Attorney General if he would like to have a name submitted as that of Smith's successor.

Mr. Harmon telegraphed declining the name and expressing a desire to have more information. As there are Republican and Populist candidates for Delegate, this looks like an effort to compel Smith to withdraw in order to defeat the Republican and elect the Populist.

DOCTOR BEATS UNDERTAKER.

Peculiar Suit in Staten Island Brings a Surprising Verdict.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., Oct. 22.—The jury in the case of John T. Oakes against Dr. John L. Feeny this morning came into court with a sealed verdict in favor of Dr. Feeny, and the Court denied a motion for a new trial. The case has been before Justice Keogh of the Richmond County Supreme Court for several days. Mr. Oakes is an undertaker at Stapleton. Dr. Feeny is the Health Officer of the district.

Some time ago Dr. Feeny attended a child for what he diagnosed as a case of chickenpox, and the child died. Death was due to smallpox, and in preparing the body for burial Mr. Oakes contracted the disease, and was greatly disfigured by it. He sued Dr. Feeny for $5,000 damages.

This verdict was surprising, as Justice Keogh in reviewing the testimony last night was rather disposed to charge adversely to Dr. Feeny.

Deserted Seven Children.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 22.—Mrs. William Darcey, who up till Wednesday morning resided in a tenement at 109 East Jersey Street, this city, has disappeared, leaving behind her seven children, the youngest not yet two years old. This morning the little ones were taken in charge by the Overseer of the Poor and sent to the almshouse. Mrs. Darcey has always been looked upon as a hard-working and respectable woman. She was deserted by her husband about a year ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Darcey leads many to believe that she has committed suicide.

Counterfeiter and Gas Purloiner.

NEWARK, Oct. 22.—Edwin Tompkins, one of the counterfeiters arrested in New-York City yesterday, kept a boarding house in New Street, and defrauded the Newark Gas Light Company by tapping a gas main. He placed a machine in his cellar by means of which he not only got enough gas to light the house, but also to heat it. Secretary Nelson of the Newark company secured the indictment of Tompkins, who, if not held in New-York, will be brought here for trial.

Legal Redress for "Whitecapping."

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22.—Herbert G. Bissell, a clerk employed by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, has brought suit for $1,000 damages against Arthur G. Lord of West Hartford. Similar suits will be brought against other young men in West Hartford. Bissell was "whitecapped" a few weeks ago because of his attentions to a respectable young woman in West Hartford. He was ridden on a rail and otherwise ill-treated.

Became Insane in a Boat.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 22.—John Ryder, a bayman, while at work on a boat in the bay to-day suddenly became violently insane. The others at work on the boat fled from the craft. Officer Traux was sent to arrest Ryder, who was finally overpowered and placed in irons.

Faith in McKinley's Election.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Boston Rubber Shoe Company will start up its two factories on full time Monday, employing some 3,000 persons. All the people laid off last Summer will resume work.

YALE'S FOOTBALL TEAM

AS IT WILL PROBABLY BE PLACED AGAINST PRINCETON.

Capt. Murphy Doing Some Excellent Work in Arranging His Forces—The Men Who Are Likely to Hold the Important Positions—Bass Will Certainly Be a Fixture at Left End, and Rodgers at Left Tackle in the Game.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—As yet no team this year has been successful in scoring on Yale on the football field. Next Saturday's game with the Carlisle Indian School may show some new developments. Some fears are expressed that the Indians may score on Yale at Manhattan Field. The result of this game is looked to for some indication as to what the result of the Princeton game is to be.

As to the prospects for the great game with Princeton, nothing can be said save that the result may be unexpected, unless Capt. Murphy has something on the inside which may prove favorable to Yale. Everything depends on Yale's Captain. His marked ability in the line of developing material has already been shown. Whether he can develop a team as strong as the one which defeated Princeton last year remains to be seen.

Murphy has done more to develop a team without any solid foundation from the previous year than any other man who has captained Yale's teams in years past. The university has responded willingly to his call for volunteers, and from them he has developed some of the best players of the year. Judging from the work of the past few weeks, a good idea may be had of the probable line-up of the team as it will appear against Princeton.

Bass is a fixture at left end. He filled the same position last year, and is putting up a very strong game. His main fault is in getting down quickly on a kick. Rodgers is also a fixture at left tackle. He gets through the line well, and is a sure tackler. He is probably the surest ground gainer on the team, and has made some brilliant plays.

Murray seems to be Murphy's choice at guard. While not such a brilliant player as might be expected, still he is strong and heavy, and promises to meet the requirement better than any other candidate. There is a bare possibility that Sutphin, the freshman who has shown such ability, may take the position. But at present he is confined to his room with an injured knee, and has not appeared on the field for the past two weeks.

Chamberlin is looked upon as a sure man at centre. He is twenty pounds lighter than Harry Cross, who played the position last year. Turps puts up a fine game, and is good at getting down on a kick. Chadwick of last year's team is playing a good game at right guard, and will be Yale's strongest centre man in the Princeton game.

Capt. Murphy is, of course, to play his old position at tackle. His game this year, while probably not so good as last year, is strong, although he has the burden of making up the team and developing material. He is sure of doing good work at the big game.

Hazen is a promising candidate for right end. Connor of last year's freshman team is also spoken of in connection with this position. He is brilliant at times, but not so steady as Hazen.

Hinkey still plays at full back, and it is barely possible he may return to his old position on right end, in case some one can be found to take his place. There is a good deal of uncertainty about the players behind the line as yet. Chauncey is given a chance at this position at almost every game, and at times shows great promise, but he is uncertain on a catch and liable to lose his head.

The most promising candidates for half back are Van Enery, Goodwin, Benjamin, and Mills. The last-named man has only been in practice for a few days, so it is impossible to judge of his ability. It is hard to make a choice between the other three men. Van Enery is the heaviest and strongest. He hits the line with telling strength. Benjamin runs well around the end, and is quick to take advantage of an opening. Goodwin, though light in point of comparison, is a splendid runner. He is good in circling the ends, but his weight is against him.

Fincke returned to college last week, and has been on the field several times. He will likely be seen at his old position at quarter back before long. He is a fine player and a good man for the position. His passing is good, tackling hard, and he is in almost every play.

The coming games are:

Saturday, Oct. 24.—Yale vs. Carlisle Indian School at New-York.
Saturday, Oct. 31.—Yale vs. West Point at West Point.
Tuesday, Nov. 3.—Yale vs. Boston Athletic Association at New-Haven.
Saturday, Nov. 7.—Yale vs. Brown at Providence.
Saturday, Nov. 21.—Yale vs. Princeton, at New-York.

BERKELEY BEATS BARNARD.

Gets First of Series of Football Games—Score, 24—2.

The Berkeley School football eleven defeated the Barnard School team in the first game of the series for the championship of the New-York Interscholastic Football League at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 24 to 2.

About 300 boys from the different schools were present, and encouraged their favorite teams by cheering, singing, and blowing horns and whistles.

The Berkeley eleven outweighed and at every point outplayed the Barnard boys, especially in breaking through the line and advancing the ball on centre plays.

In the first half the ball was always in Barnard's territory, and Bien and Wiley found but little difficulty in bucking the centre, while Pell circled the ends for large gains repeatedly. Bien scored two touch-downs in this half, after the ball had been carried to the goal line by steady gains from the centre of the field. He kicked both goals cleverly, and the score was Berkeley 12, Barnard 0.

In the second half, Curtis of the Barnard team punted the ball well into Berkeley's territory, and, upon a return punt by Bien, Storm ran down the field, and was downed with the ball in close proximity to the goal line. Barnard had the ball on Berkeley's one-yard line, but lost it on four downs. Wiley attempted to go through the right tackle, but was pushed back and forced to score a safety for Barnard. In this half, after ten minutes' play, Bien and Wiley each made a touch-down, and Bien kicked both goals, making the score, Berkeley 24, Barnard 2.

The game was called at 4 o'clock, and the teams lined up as follows:

Berkeley.	Position.	Barnard.
Hasbrouck	Left end	Perry
Huntington	Left tackle	Ficke
Irvine	Left guard	Stewart
Walker	Centre	Johnson
Gilson	Right guard	Hall
Thomas, Granbury	Right tackle	Halsey
Boeyson	Right end	Cornell
Rice	Quarter back	Davis
Wiley	Left half back	Storm
Pell	Right half back	Lutz
Bien	Full back	Curtis

Umpire—D. S. Adler, Dwight School. Referee—C. R. Henderson, Cutler. Linesmen—P. S. Simpson, Barnard, and B. W. Wenman, Berkeley. Score—Berkeley, 24; Barnard, 2. Touch-downs—Bien, (3.) Wiley. Safety touch-back—Wiley. Goals kicked—Bien, (4.) Timekeeper—J. Dean Tilford, De La Salle.

Yale Eleven and the Indians.

At Manhattan Field to-morrow the football eleven from the Carlisle Indian School will line up against Yale as follows: Lone Wolf, centre; B. Pierce, right guard; Wheelock, left guard; H. Pierce, left tackle; Morrison, right tackle; Miller, right end; Jamesen, left end; Seneca, right half; Cayon, left half, and Metouen, ful back. Substitutes—McFarland, (Nez Perce,) Rodgers (Chippewa,) and Printup, (Tuscarora.)

Yonkers High School Wins.

The Dwight School football team was defeated by the Yonkers High School eleven at Yonkers yesterday afternoon by the score of 10 to 8, in a closely contested game. McCord, Bogert, and Adler excelled for Dwight, while Banker and N. Bruce did the best playing for the Yonkers team. The elevens lined up as follows:

Dwight School.		Yonkers H. S.
Wyley	Left end	Johnson
Leopold	Left tackle	Foster
Eckmeyer	Left guard	Thayer
Slawson	Centre	Waring
Brisley	Right guard	Waller
Mullally	Right tackle	Shannon
Alder	Right end	Banker
Vinton	Quarter back	Chase
McCord	Left half back	O. Bruce
Bogert	Right half back	N. Bruce
Cameron	Full back	Roland

Umpire—T. J. Whittaker, Dwight. Referee—J. Austin, Yonkers High School. Linesmen—J. Shackelford, Yonkers High School, and T. Huntington, Dwight.

Score—Yonkers High School, 10; Dwight, 8. Touch-downs—N. Bruce, Boland, McCord, Bogert. Goals kicked—N. Bruce.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

When London Wants a Tunnel It Simply Builds One, Without a Commission, Too.

From The London News.

A tunnel under the river at Blackwall is now an accomplished fact, and yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Lady Pearson, the wife of the contractor, Sir Weetman Pearson, M. P., had the triumph of being the first passenger to go through the great subway which some very high authorities in the engineering world had predicted would result in disaster for all concerned in it. The passage opened yesterday was, of course, not the complete tunnel. It was merely what, in the engineering world, is known as a "heading," 3 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, which, of course, has to be enlarged to the full diameter of the tunnel. Yesterday this "heading" through about twelve feet of earth was excavated and timbered round in fifteen hours, though exceptional difficulty was encountered in the unexpected cessation of the London clay and the encountering of what appeared to have been an old river bed. They were not, it should be understood, working at this time actually under the Thames. The great shield had cut its way right through, and had reached the northern shore, though still below the river level. The old river bed of gravel and shingle must have been at some time a side stream. But though they were clear out from under the Thames, they were, as it has been said, below the river level, and powerful pumps both in front and behind the excavation had to be kept going to prevent their being swamped. After some previous experiences, however, it was all comparatively easy work. To get through a river bed that had been choked up with gravel was a trivial exploit compared with the pushing along of the immense passage within 5 feet 6 inches of the bed of the Thames, as they had done at one point for a distance of 150 feet, and even that 5 feet 6 inches was entirely composed of ballast. They have had to throw down here vast quantities of clay to plaster over the shingly river bottom, with a covering fifteen feet thick, and it is a fact that at this part of the work the shield went slicing its way for days together through the clay that they themselves had thrown down. Nothing so audacious in the way of a shield-driven tunnel has ever been attempted, and never before has any tunnel at all been carried so close under a river, through a bed of such material. Twice the river actually came in, but so carefully had plans been made for every contingency that even these mishaps resulted in comparatively little mischief, and the work was not seriously delayed.

It has, however, been an extremely anxious piece of business, and it may be well understood that the little party down at the tunnel yesterday, assembled there to see the actual opening made, were in the very best of spirits. The really perilous position of the undertaking may be said to have commenced on Sept. 16, 1894, when the big shield, with its face to the river, began to push doggedly out for the opposite shore. Since then those in responsible positions can have had very little time without a serious subject for meditation, and even up till the time at which the pneumatic pressure under which the work has been carried was removed there has always been the possibility of serious mishap. On Tuesday an intimation was sent up from the works that a passage through would be practicable, and Sir Weetman Pearson, Lady Pearson, with two or three of their children and a few friends, went down to witness this interesting stage. Among those present also were Mr. Crookes of the London County Council and two Mexican gentlemen, Don Carlos Escandon and the son of the Mexican President Diaz. The party made the passage of the new heading and subsequently inspected the machinery, workshops, &c., after which they took luncheon on the works. The difficult undertaking has been altogether a brilliant success, and reflects great credit on all concerned in it. Upon Mr. Binnie, the County Council's engineer, has, of course, rested the entire responsibility for the plan of the scheme, and he has been ably represented on the works by Mr. David Hay and Mr. Maurice Fitzmaurice, resident engineers. The brunt of the work and anxiety of the whole undertaking, however, has fallen on the contractor's engineer, Mr. E. W. Moir, M. Inst. C. E., who was also present yesterday, looking somewhat feeble and ill. A short time since he appears to have been seized by a kind of malarial fever, contracted, there seems reason to believe, at a point in the excavations at which rather foul odors were emitted. He is now convalescent, but is left very weak, though he was able yesterday to get down to meet the party of visitors. In reply to congratulations, Sir Weetman Pearson bore very generous and highly appreciative testimony to the heavy responsibility and great efficiency of Mr. Moir. Very rarely, indeed, has a man of thirty-five shown greater ability than was done by universal testimony and under a very exceptional burden of responsibility.

The work remaining to be done is comparatively simple. The tunnel now consists of a huge iron cylinder right across the Thames. This has now to be lined with concrete, faced with white glazed tiles. The road and footways have to be made, and, preparatory to this, the contractors are now building subways for pipes, drains, and so on, to lie along under the road, which will be laid with asphalt over the level portions, while the inclined cut and cover portions of the tunnel and the approaches are being laid with granite sets. Fine new roads have been made on the north side, leading up to the East India Dock Road, which it will join near the entrance to the East India Dock, and on the south, running over the Greenwich marshes in the direction of Woolwich. At the head of the tunnel approach, on either side, are now being erected stone archways, which are to serve as gauges for the height of the tunnel, so that vans and wagons with high loads may be able to determine, before going down the slopes, whether or not they are too high to get through the tunnel. As was stated in a morning paragraph a few days ago, arrangements for the electric lighting of the tunnel have now been finally made and the necessary plant ordered. The contractors have now received the orders of the County Council to set up the necessary buildings and to lay the foundations for the machinery. Next year will certainly witness the completion of this great work, and the ceremonial opening will not improbably take place somewhere in the early half of the year.

Tramps in Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

Many of the State papers are already wrestling with the tramp problem. The evil is worst along the lines of railway leading into the State from the North. The army of idlers that annually invades the South as Winter draws near is composed almost exclusively of professional tramps, who change their field of operations because of the rigors of the Northern Winters. Honest seekers for work do not wait for cold weather to drive them to a milder climate. The general opinion is that some provision for setting these creatures to work ought to be made in every community that is likely to be afflicted by them, and in the absence of workhouses their employment upon the public roads appears to afford the best solution of the problem.

CATTLE PLAGUE TERRORS

ACCOUNT OF THE DREAD SCOURGE AFFLICTING AFRICA.

It Has Been Doing Its Work Since the Beginning of the Year—Slaughter of Infected Herds of No Avail—Energetic Efforts to Eradicate It Have Proved in Vain—Natives Demand Compensation for Their Cattle.

Correspondence of The London Globe.

Since March of this year the Government of the Cape Colony has been busily engaged in fighting a terribly devastating cattle plague, which has made its way south through the Zambesi Valley, and across Rhodesia, to the borders of Bechuanaland. This disease has now been identified by the veterinary surgeons of the Cape Agricultural Department as the terrible rinderpest, or cattle plague, which at various periods from 1714 onward has devastated the herds of Europe, and has had its home on the solitary Russian plateaus. The symptoms of the disease, at any rate, are practically those noted by the earliest European investigators, the first indications being the staring coat with the usually sleek hair all awry, the neck extended and head held near to the ground, evident intense pain in the hindquarters, a distinct crackling sound on the slightest pressure over the loins, and exudations from the body. In the South African plague the course of the disease seems to be unusually rapid, death ensuing, as a rule, within thirty-six hours of the first indications of illness; but the post-mortem symptoms are quite in accordance with previous observation, for at the time of death the blood is already coagulated, and a most rapid putrefaction has already set in. This plague has already desolated Rhodesia, it has practically annihilated the wealth of Khama's people in the Bachuanaland Protectorate, and, so far, has passed every cordon and line of defense that has been provided to stay its advance on Cape Colony. Cases have occurred in the Transvaal, and are said to have occurred even so far to the south as Zululand and Natal. These last, however, require authentication, for, although there has been considerable slaughtering of herds on mere suspicion, there has been no steady advancing wane of the plague beyond Bechuanaland, and it is here the Cape Government is concentrating all its energies.

It was at the commencement of the year that the authorities in Rhodesia began to be seriously alarmed at the rapid spread of a fearful and unprecedentedly fatal disease among the cattle, and stringent measures were at once adopted by the immediate slaughter of all infected herds, but without any compensation to the native owners—a measure that was one of the contributing causes of the revolt. This was, however, of no avail, and when the plague reached Khama's country the Cape Government first took the alarm. Khama was urged to slaughter at once wherever infection was feared, a suggestion with which he most loyally complied, and every possible assistance in the way of patrols was afforded to him on his boundaries. At that time, although it was evident that the cattle of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were doomed, the Cape authorities hoped to save the rest of Bechuanaland, and with it that the rest of South Africa, by arresting the progress of the plague at the Molopolo River. This is a broad and permanent stream, and strong patrols were established all along the southern bank, not only to prevent any animals whatever from crossing, but to prevent any from going northward to the river. The fates were against this, for the season was one of the driest known for many years. The river was the only source of water for a wide belt of country on its southern bank; it also became very low, and in spite of every precaution, not only did cattle from the south drink there, but some from the northern bank crossed at the shallows, and the infection spread.

A $2,500,000 Fence.

Then the Cape authorities decided to abandon the bank of the river and the Southern belt, and a sum of £500,000 was voted for fencing in a fresh boundary line. This fence of wire, strongly built, was constructed at great expense from the Portuguese territory on the west to the Transvaal border on the east, and was continued down to the south. The plague passed this fence, and appeared almost simultaneously at Setlagoli and two other large native locations, one of which was far to the south, near the Cape Colony boundary. It was then decided to completely fence in these locations with their great herds of cattle, and, in addition, to construct a double fence right across Bechuanaland, such as should inclose between the two sides a belt of land five miles wide, which should be incessantly patrolled and kept clear of every living thing. This has now been completed, and the single wire fence is being continued right down the Transvaal border. In the whole of this length only two openings have been permitted, both of which are jealously guarded. Sporadic cases of the plague have occurred south of this new doubly fenced belt, but they have apparently been promptly dealt with, and, for the present, the southern spread, at any rate, through Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony and Free State, has been checked. In all, some 1,500 miles of excellent wire fencing has been constructed, at an average cost of £60 a mile, and the work has cost, including the vastly increased police and patrols, over £400,000.

The Transvaal Republic has erected some fences at and near to crossing places on the northern boundary, and has retained a large number of young Boers as special police and patrols. These seem to have very much enjoyed their picnic and the £20 a month which each man is paid. They have also had numberless facilities for annoying and arresting Uitlanders, and have had sundry opportunities of indulging in quiet cattle dealing at their own prices. What else they have done may be partly made known in course of time, but they have done little toward the purpose for which they were employed. As far south in the Transvaal as the Johannesburg and Pretoria districts there have been pronounced outbreaks of the plague; there is little doubt that the whole of the republic is thoroughly infected, and that, therefore, the elaborate defences of the Cape Colony in Bechuanaland have been turned. To those most uninitiated in South African affairs it is evident that this is a most serious prospect. The Cape Colony has no mineral wealth of any importance at present developed, except at Kimberley, which is of very small general advantage, and is wholly depedent upon the one industry, farming, in its various branches. Cattle farming is not only a most important branch of this, but is indispensable to the whole country; since, apart from the trunk lines of railway, the ox wagon is the sole means of transport. The cattle plague has crushed Rhodesia, has crushed Bechuanaland, and should it reach to and expand in the wide-stretching plains to the south, it will crush Cape Colony. At present this spread seems to be inevitable.

What Is the Remedy?

It only remains to inquire whether all has been done that can be done. It will, in the first place, scarcely be denied that the Cape authorities have taken action very late in the day. It has been known, not only for a year or two, but for many years, that a great and most fatal cattle disease, new to the continent, was spreading southward in Africa. In the late Joseph Thomson's account of his travels through Masailand, published in 1883 or 1884, a most clear account of the pest was given, and of how it had swept off the cattle of that most cheerfully bloodthirsty people by thousands, with the result of completely depopulating vast tracts of country. In the intervening years further evidence was forthcoming from the missionary stations, and the native tribes to the south. Three years ago it was known to be ravaging the northern bank of the Zambesi, and the attention of the Cape Government was drawn to the reports of traders and hunters from districts of the Shire and upper Zambesi, but nothing was done. Even now the Government is spending vast sums on police patrols and fences, but nothing has been done to enlist the active co-operation of the natives. Compensation for animals destroyed under suspicion is rare, and when given is only about a fourth of the value. In this matter of compensation the Government has had a parallel case in the past, which should have been a lesson sufficient—in the case of pleuro-pneumonia, or lung sickness, as it is termed. This disease has spread over the whole of the Cape Colony, and has caused enormous losses, but though the Colonial veterinary surgeons and the farmers themselves in their congresses have pleaded for stringent slaughtering, with adequate compensation, the Government would never listen.

Adequate Compensation Required.

Slaughter without compensation is iniquitous; and what is worse, infallibly induces the determination in the breast of every cattle owner, whether white or black, to try and save a few animals by isolation, rather than lose all by slaughter. No enactments, fines, or penalties can stop this. It is in the first place for the Cape Colony to consider whether it will profit by the lesson of the past or not, but the matter should not end with the Cape. If the Empire of Great Britain is to remain effective in the future, an ill to one member must affect the whole body. When any city or district of the empire suffers from fire or famine private benevolence at once extends a helping hand. If Cape Town and the coast towns of Cape Colony and Natal were to be destroyed by a great tidal wave, for example, there would be streams of wealth from public subscriptions, not only in Great Britain, but throughout Greater Britain. Why should not such a calamity as this rinderpest constitute an equal claim, but upon the public funds? The Cape Colony and Natal cannot pay the full compensation out of their unaided resources. The first objection will be that this creates a precedent. Of course it does, and is therefore not lightly to be undertaken. But many precedents were created in the making of the empire, and many will have to be created for its thorough consolidation and permanent maintenance.

Decimal System of Time.

From The London Chronicle.

The decimal fanatics have broken out in a new place. As soon as the French Chamber gets to work again, M. Etienne, the Deputy for Oran, will introduce a bill to establish the decimal hour—that is, an hour divided into 100 minutes, each minute consisting of 100 seconds. M. Etienne and his supporters contend that many laborious calculations would be avoided by this innovation, especially in the science of navigation. The reform, however, must almost of necessity entail a rearrangement of the circle, and a consequent modification of the received methods of angular measurement. Moreover, there can be little doubt that the most thorough-going advocates of the change aim at the ultimate institution of a decimal day, containing twenty instead of twenty-four hours—an idea adopted for a brief period by the convention, and employed by Laplace in the calculations of his "Mécanique Celeste." To this scheme, it is true, many eminent French physicists are utterly opposed, in spite of the alluring and sometimes fallacious simplicity of their beloved decimals. There is yet another project for setting up "a universal day."

The Dead in the Chicago Riots in '94.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Gov. Altgeld's troops did all of the killing during the Chicago riots of 1894, and his Excellency seems to be proud of the fact.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 22d day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$114,755,224	
Gold bullion	45,546,014	
Total	$160,301,239	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,714,409	
Balance		*$121,586,830
Standard silver dollars	$370,316,148	
Silver bullion	748,077	
Total	$371,064,225	
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,819,567	
Balance		14

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THURSDAY—P. M.

A broader security market. Stronger and more than usually active. Indifference shown to factors ordinarily depressing. Call money highest at 6 per cent.; closed at 4.

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Finally one bear prediction has come true. The Bank of England discount rate has risen. Only now that it has come to pass all the dreadful consequences that were promised fail to materialize. Instead of drooping and submitting to a smash on account of this change in the English interest rate, the American stock market has calmly ignored the incident wholly.

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In no quarter is there any disposition now to calculate on any foreign influence as a factor of depression on this side of the sea. The Bank of England's action announces merely that money at London is worth more than it has lately been lending at. That is due chiefly to the fact that the United States has become a creditor Nation on a tremendous scale, and that foreign debts have to be paid to the United States.

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Influences exerted on foreign money lenders by remittances of gold to this country can hardly be expected, perhaps, to be regarded here as anything to mourn over.

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The stock market, in continuing strong and active, ignored other factors that ordinarily would have been likely to cause a set-back to quotations. Indifference was shown to the disturbed situation in the wheat market, and the response to a tremendous decrease in the earnings of a prominent Western railroad was an advance in that railroad's stock.

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The whole market showed this tonic feeling. Not a single railway stock failed to display firmness. There were no ragged ends.

***

There is no sign of any disposition to slacken the rush of farm products to market. Almost every Western railroad is burdened with traffic beyond its carrying capacity. This does not mean freight one way only; for the grain now tobogganing from every farm to market is bringing merchandise for transportation back to those farms in volume far beyond anything known in years.

***

Much talk is still heard of gold hoarding, but from the highest sources is to be had the assurance that the present hoarding movement is relatively insignificant now. People who could hoard on any important scale did all they cared to do, or that they could do, some time ago—and what goes on in that way now is desultory and comparatively inconsequential.

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Silver is weak.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Met. Traction	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Mich. Central	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Minn. Iron	1
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pullman Car	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. P. & Omaha	½
D., L. & W.	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Evans. & T. H.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Iowa Central	3¾		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1¼
Central Pacific	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s.	1
Ann Arbor 1st.	2¾	Nor. Pac. 3d, t. r.	1½
Atl., Cal. & Pac. 1st.	2	Nor. Pac. term.	1¼
Bkln., Lex. & B. S. 5s.	2½	Or. R. & N. 1st.	1
Gen. El. 6s.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	4
Iowa Central 1st.	1¼	Union El. 1st.	3½
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	2	Pac. 1st, 1898.	1
M., L. S. & W. ext.	5s2	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	4
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	5s3¾	Wabash 2d.	1
Northwest. con.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2

BONDS DECLINED.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. and a brokerage varying according to the nature and duration of the loan. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $103,760,100; balances, $5,404,964; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $347,968.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

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President James H. Parker of the United States National Bank said yesterday regarding the money market:

"I do not see how there can be much of a money stringency here with gold imports continuing. Every new importation brings relief with it. Of course, there is some of this gold being locked up and taken out of channels where it would be beneficial to the money market, but the amount hoarded is small compared with the whole amount imported.

"Nor do I think that there is any noteworthy restricting on the part of our banks. Customers are being well provided for, and wherever they can do so with prudence you will find that the banks are loaning to outside parties.

"Of course, the banks are disposed to keep themselves in strong position. They are not as liberal as they would be in ordinary times. But they are all in excellent condition, and they do not require any extensive additions to reserves in order to be on the safe side.

"One factor that is instrumental in taking money from the loan market is the attitude of some out-of-town banks. They are disposed to prepare for a possible emergency and are drawing down balances ordinarily kept here, and are keeping their reserves at home. The New-York banks are losing money in that way.

"I do not think you will see further notable stringency in the market. Rates will be fluctuating—up to-day and down to-morrow—but as to any extensive hardening, I do not see any occasion for fear. On the other hand, I do not look for any decided easing. The general uncertainty will necessarily have effect on the supply of money, and very probably we shall see the loan market stay in its present condition until after the election."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange continued firm. Posted rates were advanced a half cent to $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.79½@$4.79¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—10@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$2.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 74⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 12⅞; Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 95½; New-York Central, ⅛, to 95½; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 34; Atchison, ¼, to 14½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 45⅝. Erie sold at 14⅞ and Pennsylvania at 54. British consols were firm, at 108 for money, and 108⅛ for the account. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount 1 per cent., from 3 to 4 per cent. The bullion in the bank decreased £1,497,365 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which one week ago was 50.27 per cent., now stands at 50.56 per cent., as against an advance from 56.92 per cent. to 58.07 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The open market price for gold bullion was ¼d. lower, at 77s. 11¼d. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 5,564,000 francs gold and a decrease of 1,984,000 francs silver.

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Says the head of an important Stock Exchange house with close European connections:

"Foreign traders are not doing much in American securities just now. They are patient over on the other side. They do not always necessarily discount anything in advance. They have been advised that we will have great business advances over here as soon as Bryanism is disposed of, and they are placidly content to await the actual accomplishment of that event.

"But when the election is over, and we have voted ourselves an honest Nation, there need be no worry over what the European man of money will do. American stocks and bonds will be bought by wholesale. We shall have not only the foreign investor taking our securities, but we will have the foreign speculator jointaccount with us, too. They are prepared to buy the bargains with which we are fairly loaded down. Have no fear about what Europe will do when our election is over, and National credit removed from all possibility of repudiation smirches."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ¼. The sales were $9,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¼@117 and $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 107½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	93	....
4s, c., 1907	107	107½
4s, r., 1925	108	108¾
4s, c., 1925	116	116¾
5s, r., 1904	117	117½
5s, c., 1904	110	110½
Currency 6s, 1899	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	....
Currency 6s, 1897	103	....
Cherokee 4s, 1890	101	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	....

PROSPERITY SURE TO COME.

Mr. Mayer Lehman said yesterday, regarding the outlook for the stock market:

"I do not think we will see much of an advance in prices before the election. Very probably there will be an evening up on both sides; there will be a covering of the short interest and a closing out of the long. And I think these two will about equalize each other and keep prices near to where they are at present.

"Much will depend on the money market. There is a general fear of some upheaval, but I do not think we will experience any great stringency. Rates may be somewhat high, but I do not believe there will be any considerable scarcity of money. If there is going to be little or no disposition to stay in the market over the election, there will be only a comparatively small demand for money. Then, there will be no reason for stringency.

"There is a possibility of some foreign buying before Nov. 3. I do not think it will be very extensive, but if the political situation here changes so as to make McKinley's election appear sure to the public, it is likely that some foreign investors may take advantage of present quotations.

"After the election is over I expect to see a boom in prices, but much will depend on McKinley's majority and the complexion of the next Congress. Still, if the result is as we expect, and there is an overwhelming victory for sound money, we will see a great bull movement and a rush of outsiders into the market.

"Conditions warrant such an improvement. The country is in excellent condition. How strong we are is shown by the way in which we are exporting food products and drawing from Europe's gold reserves. Just now we are having a great hoarding movement. There has been an immense quantity of money withdrawn from financial channels and locked away where it is doing absolutely no good. But we are standing this drain in a remarkable way. That is one of the best indications of our strength.

"If the outcome of the election is what we hope for, I expect to see an era of good times and prosperity. I expect to see steady advances in the prices of securities, and I expect to see widespread improvement in every way."

PRICES CAN GO BUT ONE WAY.

Mr. Henry S. Kerr of Redmond, Kerr & Co., in talking over the situation in the investment world, yesterday said:

"The investment market is in a very peculiar condition. People want to buy securities and are generaly of the belief that there will be improvements in values. But they do not want to invest with the political uncertainty hanging over them.

"There is any amount of money awaiting investment. But it is waiting to be invested after the election. Investors prefer to pay higher prices rather than take small risk and purchase bonds before the political question is absolutely settled. There is some disposition to buy securities to be paid for thirty days hence. But the immediate investment demand is small.

"It would be supposed that, anticipating the demand sure to follow the election and the higher prices that will then prevail, dealers would now acumulate first-class bonds in order to be ready to meet this coming demand. But the uncertainty as regards the course of the loan market is preventing this.

"There is fear of stringency in money. Dealers do not want to be caught loaded up if there is going to be any calling of loans or any restricting. That is the barrier to any buying on the part of the people who have no fear as to the outcome of the political contest, but who are not in a position to risk being caught by tight money.

"Beyond all doubt there will be a great buying movement in investment securities after the election. These people who are waiting now will later be eager to come in. I expect to see very material advance in prices. With the great demand that must come there is only one way for prices to go."

IMPROVEMENT MUST COME.

Mr. Edwin S. Hooley of the Stock Exchange House of Rolston & Bass said yesterday concerning the stock market:

"There is little to say of the situation. Everything depends on the election. That is what is keeping things as they are now. Only doubt and uncertainty are now preventing progress in prices.

"With Mr. McKinley elected—and I am confident that he will be—the barrier will be removed. Victory for sound money means stimulation for every line of business. It means general improvement. It means general confidence. Betterment in the stock market may not come immediately, but we are sure to have it. Get the political question settled in the right way, and the market's course is bound to be upward."

CHICAGO OPINIONS.

Jamieson & Co.—Exchange houses are very confident that lower rates for sterling bills will prevail owing to the character of the demand and increased offerings of bills.

Although imports are increasing in some commodities, yet the large staples like sugar, coffee, and tea are at such low prices that the amount of sterling involved is smaller than in previous years, while the increasing exports of our own cereals at higher prices increase correspondingly the amount of sterling bills for sale.

Breese & Cummings—Commission houses continue very conservative in the matter of encouraging new business where it involves new loans. Here and there, however, houses are utilizing this condition of sentiment to make a bid for new business, and are announcing their readiness to take out accounts and do business under ordinary conditions.

U. G. Peters & Co.—The bull market of 1879 derived no inconsiderable part of its force from the sale of wheat abroad in that and in the preceding year. It has come at an unusual time, but the rise has been more than to an ordinary extent of benefit to the farmers. This cannot fail to have a good effect on the stock market.

C. A. Whyland & Co.—St. Paul and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy have now sold at the same price for the first time in months. In many offices there was a disposition to compare the speculative merits of the two stocks, and the general impression was that Quincy would probably pay better than St. Paul this year, in the event of McKinley's election.

Robert H. Kelly & Co. say: "The movement is toward a higher level, so far as the general list is concerned. From the action of the New-York market the past week or two, we should say the prospects for a general advance between this and election are of a brighter hue than the pessimists would have us believe. Immediately after election, if not started before, we look for a good-sized boom that will include pretty nearly everything on the list. As the political question has been the one great depressing influence, we look for its settlement to work wonders in the way of a higher level of values."

WALL STREET TALK.

Russell Sage is now talking confidently of the stock market outlook. He has been an apostle of ultra-conservatism for the past month. Now, however, he says the money market cannot be a disturbing factor.

***

Deacon S. V. White says: "The stock market is hardening and broadening, both due to natural causes."

***

Maurice Wormser, who made large profits at the start of the upward turn in the market, does not change front. Yesterday he said: "From now on securities are bound to keep on improving."

***

Wall Street hears news every day of heavy orders for manufactured goods given with the proviso that delivery must depend on Mr. Bryan's defeat.

***

Illustrative of the influence of the current tremendous export trade is the fact that vessel property which could not earn operating charges has suddenly advanced to a dividend-paying basis. One Wall Street man, with a forty-thousand-dollar share in a shipping firm, has just refused $75,000 for his interest, though less than six months ago he vainly tried to persuade his partners to buy him out for $25,000. This change is based not only on the business which vessels are now doing, but to the belief in high shipping circles that there is to be a long season of this same profitable activity.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65⅝. There were sales of 9,000 ounces at 65⅝@65¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50½@52c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,065,422.54 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,065 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,055 green.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,671,048
Imports for same period	61,061,017
Net imports	$10,389,969
Net exports to date, 1895	44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,429
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of 500 shares of Phenix Mining at .06.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The National Starch Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable Nov. 2. Transfer books will close Oct. 26 and reopen Nov. 4. Coupons due Nov. 1 from the bonds of the company will be paid on or after Nov. 2, at the Chase National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The local market was strong, but in the last hour sold off fractionally. In the traction stocks Metropolitan advanced 1¼, to 97½, but subsequently reacted to 97. Baltimore gained ½, to 17½, while Philadelphia and Union declined ¼ and ⅛, respectively. The feature of the specialties was Pennsylvania Heat stocks, which opened strong on the good statement published this morning. The preferred advanced from 20⅜ to 21¼, and closed at 20¾. The common closed ⅛ lower, at 13¾. Welsbach gained 1 point, to 48, and Welsbach Commercial common sold at 20. At the close the market was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17⅝	17½	17	17¼
Cambria	39¼	39½	39¼	39½
Choctaw	6½	6⅝	6⅞	7
Con. Traction stock	....	22	....	25
Electric Storage	27½	28	27¼	27¾
Electric Storage pf.	29½	30½	29½	30½
Electro-Pneumatic	....	½	....	½
Hestonville	48	49	48	49
Hestonville pf.	56	59½	55	59
Hunt. & B. T.	23¼	24½	....	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49	50	49	50
Ins. Co. of N. A.	14¾	15	....	16
Lehigh Navigation	21	21¼	20½	21
Lehigh Valley	29¾	30	30	30½
Met. Traction	97	98	96¼	97
Northern Central	....	65	....	65
Northern Pacific	13¾	14	13½	14
Northern Pacific pf.	21½	21¾	21½	21¾
Pennsylvania	52½	52⅝	52	52⅜
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13½	13⅝	13⅞	14
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	20¾	21	20¼	20⅝
Penn. Steel	....	30	....	30
Phila. Traction	63¾	63¾	63⅞	64
Reading	12 7-16	12½	12⅜	12½
Rochester Ry.	15⅝	....	15⅝	....
Union Traction	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
United Cos. of N. J.	235¼	....	235¼	....
United Gas Imp.	66	67	67	68
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Welsbach	43	44	41½	42
Welsbach of Canada	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Welsbach Commercial	20	....	....	19
Welsbach Comm'l pf.	....	60	....	60

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	73	80	73	80
N. J. Con. 5s	83½	84	82	84
Newark Pass. 5s	102	....	102	102½
People's Trac. 5s	98¾	94	98	....
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	68¼	67¼	67	67¼

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 22, 1896.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	American Express	110½	110½	110	110½	..
1,368	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5½	5½	....	....	..
278	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16½	16½	16	16	..
27,112	Am. Sugar Refs.	109¼	110⅝	109	110	+ ¼
340	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	..
20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	+ ½
5,390	Am. Tobacco	71½	73¼	71¼	72⅝	+ ½
6,620	Tt., T. & S. F. all in. pd.	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	+1⅛
7,104	At., T. & S. F. pf.	21½	22⅜	21½	22¼	..
1,410	Bay State Gas	8¾	8¾	8	8	–1
905	Canada Southern	47	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	– ⅛
1,722	Central Pacific	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	– ⅝
27,220	Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
20	CChi., Bur. & Quincy	72¾	74¼	72¾	73¾	+ ½
5,587	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	94	94	92	92	+ ½
22,545	Chicago Gas, t. r.	64⅝	65⅝	64¾	65⅛	..
180	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71⅝	73	71⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
2,405	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	124½	124¾	124½	124½	+ ⅝
6,834	Chi. & Northwestern	99⅞	101⅛	99⅞	100½	+ ½
400	C., C., C. & St. L.	63⅝	65	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
1,140	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¼	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
200	Col., H. V. & Tol.	18	19	18	19	+ ½
243	Consolidated Gas Co.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	– ⅞
22	Delaware & Hudson	147	147	147	147	+1
280	Del., Lack. & Western	123¼	124¼	123¼	123¼	..
525	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	154	155	154	155	+1
1,100	Erie	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43¼	– ⅛
300	Evans. & Terre Haute.	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
3,035	General Electric	28½	29	28½	29	+2
100	Illinois Central	27¼	28⅜	27¼	28	+ ¼
100	Iowa Central pf.	93	93	93	93	..
600	Laclede Gas	44	44	44	44	..
275	L. E. & Western	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
100	L. E. & Western pf.	30	30	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
200	Lake Shore	67½	67⅛	67¼	67⅛	+ ⅛
24,100	Long Island	147½	147½	147½	147½	..
175	Louis. & Nash.	60	60	60	60	..
50	L., N. A. & Chi.	43⅝	45⅝	43⅝	44¾	+ ⅝
3,624	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
105	Manhattan Con.	2	2	2	2	..
256	Metropolitan Traction.	90⅞	91¾	90⅜	91	+ ¼
300	Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
750	Minn. & St. Louis	93	93¼	93	93½	+1½
1,620	Minnesota Iron	16	17	16	17	+1¼
3,055	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	57¼	57¼	56½	57	+1
100	Missouri Pacific	24½	25⅛	24½	25	..
3,624	Morris & Essex	20¾	21⅜	20⅜	21⅛	– ½
105	Metropolitan Traction.	90⅞	91¾	90⅜	91	+ ¼
256	Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
300	Minn. & St. Louis	93	93¼	93	93½	+1½
750	Minnesota Iron	16	17	16	17	+1¼
1,620	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	57¼	57¼	56½	57	+1
3,055	Missouri Pacific	24½	25⅛	24½	25	..
100	Morris & Essex	20¾	21⅜	20⅜	21⅛	– ½
880	National Lead Co.	160	160	160	160	..
11	National Lead Co pf.	22	22⅜	22	22½	+ ⅝
425	N. J. Central	85	86½	85	86½	..
350	N. Y. Central	102½	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	+ ¼
47	N. Y., N. H. & H.	93	93¼	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
150	N. Y., S. & W.	172	172½	172	172½	..
25	Nor. & West. all in. pd.	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
20	North American	11	11	11	11	..
220	N. P., all in. pd.	5	5	5	5	..
1,075	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
10	Ontario Mining	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	..
1,710	Ontario & Western	9	9	9	9	..
1,390	Pacific Mail	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
100	Peoria & Eastern	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
29,240	P. & R., all in. pd.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
120	P., C., C. & St. L.	24⅜	25⅝	24⅜	25½	+ ¼
150	P., F. W. & Chi.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
143	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	162¼	162¼	160¾	162¼	+ ¼
100	St. L. Southw.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	..
250	St. L. Southw. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
100	St. P., Minn. & Man.	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
300	St. Paul & Omaha	110	110	110	110	..
385	Southern Pacific	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ½
4,523	Southern Railway	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
6,605	Southern Railway pf.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	– ⅛
620	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅞	26	24⅞	25⅝	+ ¼
4,805	Texas Pacific	23¼	24	23¼	24	+ ¼
405	Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
1,905	U. S., Den. & G.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
655	U. S. Cordage	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
102	U. S. Cordage pf.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	– ⅛
100	U. S. Cordage grid.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
1,050	U. S. Leather.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
1,615	U. S. Leather pf.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
2,730	U. S. Rubber	60½	60⅞	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
670	U. S. Rubber pf.	17	19¼	17	18⅞	+2
822	Wabash pf.	68	68⅝	68	68¾	+2¼
8,997	W. U. Tel.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
600	Wheel. & L. E.	84½	85⅛	84⅜	84⅝	+ ⅛
100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	– ⅛
232,465		27½	27½	27½	27½	–1¼

Silver.

65½	65⅝	9,000	Bullion certificates	65⅝	65⅝	65½	65½	– ½

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	C, C, C & Ind 1st	Ore S L & U N Con, Trust Co certfs
1,000 111	1,000 107	1,000 63
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	5,000 62¾
2,000 69	2,000 80	Phil & R 1st Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all installments paid
1,000 69½	Del & Hudson 1st, Penn Division	12,000 42½
1,000 69¾	1,000 137½	15,000 42¾
Atch, Col & Pac 1st	Detroit Gas Co 5s	35,000 43
10,000 27	3,000 69½	10,000 42¾
5,000 27½	2,000 69¾	10,000 42⅞
7,000 28	Det, Mack & M L S	5,000 43
A T & S F gen 4s	20,000 17½	13,000 42⅝
1,000 75	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	10,000 42⅞
5,000b3 75¾	2,000 106½	5,000 43
12,000 75⅝	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	48,000 42⅞
10,000b3 75½	2,000 97½	2d Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all installments paid
Adjustment 4s	Erie gen lien 3-4s	25,000 31
10,000 38¼	5,000 60¼	10,000 31⅜
10,000 38⅜	Erie 1st Mortgage	10,000 31⅝
17,000 38⅝	1,000 103⅜	2,000 31½
77,000 38⅜	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	1,000 31⅝
15,000 38⅞	10,000 90¾	3d Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000 39	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	2,000 29½
5,000 38⅞	10,000 80¼	4,000 30
10,000 39	Iowa Central 1st 5s	Jr Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all install
9,000 39¼	1,000 93½	3,000 Nor. & West. pf. 88
15,000 39⅜	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	Phil & R, Defd Inc, J P M & Co certfs, all install paid
10,000 39¼	3,000s3 91½	3,000 4¼
1,000 39⅜	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
15,000 39¼	1,000 113¾	12,000 75⅝
16,000 39¾	Long Island G M 4s	5,000 75½
Austin & Northwest 1st	2,000 90	13,000 75⅝
7,000 81	Louis & Nash Gen Mtge 6s	49,000 75¾
8,000 81¼	1,000 113	Penn Co gtd 4½s
Broadway & 7th Av, 1st cons 5s	Louis & Nash 5s	1,000s20F 109½
5,000 115	2,000 90	Penn Co 4½s, Reg
Brook Union Gas 5s	Lo, N A & Chic G M	25,000b3 109¾
4,000 105¼	7,000 40	Rio Grande West 1st
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	Metropol Elev 2d	3,000 70
500 105½	2,000 104½	5,000 70½
1,000 106	Mich Cen 5s, 1902	6,000 70¾
Canada South 1st gtd	1,000 108	15,000 70½
2,000c 106½	Mil, L S & W ext 5s	St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s
Ches & Ohio cons 5s	9,000 106½	3,000 99
1,000 107	1,000 110	St L, K & Nor'n, St Chas Bridge 1st
5,000s20F 106¼	Mil & St P, Chic & P W Div 5s	2,000 102
2,000 106¾	1,000 111	St L & San Fran 2d, Class C
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s	Chic & Mil Div	1,000 113
2,000 93	2,000 125	San An & Ar P 4s
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	South Minn Div	2,000 52½
2,000. 69	1,000 113½	S Pac of N Mex 1st
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	10,000 103⅝
2,000 115	3,000 80⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 115¼	Mo, K & T 2d	1,000 85
5,000 115¼	20,000 55⅝	3,000 84¾
Chic, B & Q deb 5s	5,000 55¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 95	1,000 55⅞	4,000 82
18,000 94	4,000 56	1,000 81½
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
2,000 97	2,000 73	25,000 19½
Chic G L & C Co 1st	5,000 75	5,000 19¾
1,000 91	2,000 75½	11,000 19¼
2,000s3 90½	Nash, C & St L 1st	10,000 19
10,000 91	2,000 125	Union Elev 1st 6s
Chic & Ind Coal 1st	N Y Central Deb 5s	5,000 73
2,000 93	3,000 103¼	1,000 73½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs	2,000 103⅛	5,000 74
4,000 40¼	N Y Cent Ext 4s	5,000 74½
7,000 40⅝	5,000 105	Union Pac 1st, '96
10,000c 40¼	N Y, Ontario & West, Refunding 4s	1,000 100
10,000 40¼	1,000 34	Union Pac 1st, '98
1,000 40⅝	North Pac 1st 6s	1,000 100¾
4,000 40⅝	2,000s20F 113	1,000 101
10,000c 40¼	4,000 113½	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs
23,000 40⅜	Nor Pac 3d Coup, Tr Co certfs, assented	1,000 23
Chicago & Northwestern, Coupon Gold 7s	9,000 67½	Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 116½	8,000 68½	1,000 98
Chicago & Northwest, cons 7s	13,000 69	Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 135	12,000 68½	1,000 104½
Chic & Northwestern, 25-year deb 5s	Nor Pac Cons 5s, Tr Co certfs, assented	1,000 104⅝
12,000 105	10,000 47¼	Wabash 2d 5s
S F deb 5s, 1933	10,000 47⅜	10,000 68¼
2,000 107½	5,000 47½	1,000 68
Chic & N W S F 5s	4,000 47¼	6,000 69
2,000 107	3,000 47½	Wabash Deb, Series B
Chic, R I & Pac ext 5s	37,000

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 330 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5% Bonds
OF THE
Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.

More than a **MAJORITY** of the above mentioned bonds having been deposited under a bondholders' prospective agreement wherein the undersigned are named as committee, the holders of bonds not already deposited are requested to deposit the same with the New York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, or with Messrs. Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, **ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1896,** in order to participate in the benefits of the agreement. Negotiable certificates will be issued in exchange for bonds. Copies of the agreement may be seen on application to either the Trust Company or Messrs. Drexel & Company, or any member of the committee.

New-York, October 15, 1896.

MARK T. COX, Chairman,
Of Robert Winthrop & Co.
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Of Blair & Co. Committee.
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
40 Wall Street, New-York City.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds
WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION WILL PLEASE SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

POMROY BROS.,
39 BROAD STREET.
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New-York, October 6, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this company, will be held at the company's offices, No. 36 Wall Street, N. Y. City, at 2 P. M. on MON., Nov. 16, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Fri., Oct. 30, until 10 A. M. on Fri., Nov. 20 next.

J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS & PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 45 William Street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from $10,000.00 to $25,000.00.

Dated New-York, October 13th, 1896.
Signed,
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
N. J. WEAVER,
RIGNAL D. WOODWARD,
A majority of the Board of Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1896, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. F. DUNNING, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$16,046,590.70
OF
3½% Gold Bonds
OF THE
City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
1,925,141.37	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
102,849.33	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
85,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
600,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
300,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
250,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
175,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS. PARKWAYS AND DRIVES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
100,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS, AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
1,000,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
7,000,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1896. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
1,200,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
2,750,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable April 1st and October 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, October 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened November 4, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, November 4, 1896, and opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of bolts and nuts, spun cotton, hardware, locks, screws, tools, forges, sheet brass, sheet lead, steel balls, Tobin bronze, tool steel, packing, gum gaskets, marine glue, crude turpentine, pitch, fish oil, brass tubing, iron pipe, files, tongs, candles, steel plates, steel angles, rivet steel, bar steel, leather, sheet tin, and sponges. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1896.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 2d, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 5th, proximo.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 10, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL,
Oct. 17th, 1896. Sec'y Southern R'y Co.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANGERMANN, BENEDICT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENEDICT A. ANGERMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Times Building, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1896. DAVID ANGERMANN, Administrator. D. N. PETTERICH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. au14-law6mF

BAMMANN, JOHN D., RICHARD, DICK, DIEDRICH or JOHANN DIEDRICH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rabe & Keller, No. 248 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. PETER FREDERICK BAMMANN, WILLIAM SCHIERECK, Executors. RABE & KELLER, Att'ys for Ex'rs. s18-law6 +F

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rollo M. Morgan, at No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1896. CHARLES F. ALLEN, Temporary Administrator. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. o9-law6mF

DAVIS, PRISCILLA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Abbobot, Allgrea Levy, Mariamne Carvalho, David Levy, Elizabeth Unger, Edward Davis, Elias Levy, Mary Ann Isaacs, Charles Davis, David Isaacs, Barron Hugo Davis, Lawrence Davis, Eva Frank, send greeting:

Whereas, Barron Davis of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1885, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of PRISCILLA DAVIS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased: therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DOLL, ERNST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, his attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. CHARLES DOLL, Administrator. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

FELL, MORTIMER L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER L. FELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, Room 30, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1896. RICHARD KEMBLE BOCKOVEN, Executor. o16-law6mF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. je19-law6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors, ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-law6mF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY H. HATHAWAY, JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-law6mF

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy3-law6mF

LIVINGSTON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1896. ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New-York City. au21-law6mF

MARCOTTE, LOUISE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE M. MARCOTTE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, CHARLES COUDERT, Executors, DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McISAAC, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Dundas McIsaac, Margaret McIsaac, and the nieces and nephews, if any there be, of ALEXANDER McISAAC, deceased, and to all other persons interested in the estate of said Alexander McIsaac, deceased, as heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, whose names and addresses are unknown and cannot, with due diligence, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Adelaide McIsaac of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1877, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander McIsaac, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, and as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the city of New-York, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o9-law6wF&2n20

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-law6mF

MORAN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Moran, Jr., Margaret Moran, Ellen F. Moran, Catharine C. Moran, Annie T. Moran, Agnes Moran, Margaret Moran, Bridget A. Nelson, James Moran, Joseph J. Moran, Mary Agnes Martin, Cecilia Martin, Eleanor Martin, James Martin, Nora Moran, Margaret Moran, Annie Moran, send greeting:

Whereas, John Moran, Jr., of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN MORAN, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of 21 years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the City of New-York, the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(Signed) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DURNIN & YATES, Attys. for Petitioner, 20 Nassau St., New-York City. s18-law6wF

MULFORD, SAMUEL P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL P. MULFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Brunch B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. MINNIE L. MULFORD, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

O'ROURKE, OWEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Owen O'Rourke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the residence of Catherine O'Rourke, No. 315 West 145th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.

LIZZIE CAVANAGH,
Administratrix.

O9-law6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, Executor. COLE & POTTER, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 68 Wall Street, New-York City. o9-law6mF

SIEFKE, HERMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN SIEFKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 201 East 77th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of May, 1896. HERMAN SIEFKE, Jr., ADALINE SIEFKE, GEORGE H. SIEFKE, Executors. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Atty. for Exrs., 3 Chambers. my29-law6mF

STEUERNAGEL, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katharine Killan, Elise Daubert, John Schneider, Elizabeth Kiesel, née Schneider, send greeting:

Whereas, Maria Steuernagel of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of September, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN STEUERNAGEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o23-law6wF&d4

TOOKER, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. TOOKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, Esq., No. 305 Broome Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the third day of September, 1896. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Jr., CHARLOTTE LOUISE SULLIVAN, WINIFRED COOKE, VIRGINIA LEGGERMANN, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 305 Broome St., New-York City. s4-law6mF

WATT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WATT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. WM. L. CLARK, Administrator. my1-law6mF

WILSON, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Baker, No. 15 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-law6mF

WOLFE, NATHANIEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. ADELAIDE DE MURIAS, Administratrix C. T. A. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my8-law6mF

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, red	.81
Corn, No. 2, mixed	.30
Oats, No. 2, mixed	.22½
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10¾
Minnesota patent flour	4.40
Lard, prime	4.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅝
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef hams	16.50
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.50
Lead	2.70
Copper, lake, ingot	10.80

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was weak; hard wheat, Spring patents, were quotable at $4@$4.50, in wood; soft wheat, patents, $3.50@$3.75; hard wheat, bakers', $2.90@$3.10, in sacks; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67¼@71¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@69c; No. 2 red, 70¾@75¼c; No. 2 corn, 22@23⅝c; No. 2 oats, 17½c; No. 2 rye, 33½@34c; No. 2 barley, 38c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 71@72c; prime timothy seed, $2.60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.95@$7; lard, per 100 lb, $4.17½@$4.20; short ribs, sides, (loose), $3.80@$3.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard A, $4.00. Linseed Oil—Raw, 31c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	7.54	7.54	7.54	7.52@7.53
November	7.58	7.58	7.55	7.55@7.56
December	7.79	7.79	7.74	7.74@7.75
January	7.90	7.91	7.85	7.86@7.87
February	7.94	7.94	7.93	7.91@7.92
March	8.01	8.01	7.96	7.96@7.97
April	8.06	8.06	8.03	8.00@8.01
May	8.10	8.11	8.04	8.04@8.05
June	8.13	8.13	8.08	8.08@
July				8.11@8.12

Market closed quiet and steady, at 6@7 points decline. Transferable notices, 755 bales; total sales, 68,900 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; unchanged; middling uplands, 7 15-16c; middling gulf, 8 3-16c; sales, 1,563 bales, 63 bales spinning and 1,500 bales on contract.

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cables—Spot cotton, in buyers' favor; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 15-32d. Futures steady, at 1-64d decline; closed barely steady, 1@2 points net decline. January-February, 4 08½b; February-March, 4 08½b; March-April, 4 08½b; April-May, 4 09½s; May-June, 4 10½s; June-July, 4 11b; July-August, 4 11½b; October, 4 18s; October-November, 4 13v; November-December, 4 10s; December-January, 4 09s.

Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet.

GALVESTON, Oct. 22.—Cotton—Quiet but steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅝c. Net receipts, 10,222 bales; gross, 11,122 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,100 bales; coastwise, 2,330 bales; sales, 749 bales; spinners,

CAR EXHIBITS IN COURT.

The Westinghouse Patent Case in Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Just before the Supreme Court of the United States adjourned this afternoon, the chamber took on the appearance of a car shop, with that part of it where air brakes are put on in full operation. This was due to the exhibits made by counsel in the case of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and George Westinghouse, Jr., versus the Boyden Power Brake Company and others.

The litigation arose over the manufacture of an air brake for freight trains by the Boyden Company, which the Westinghouse Company claimed was an infringement of their patent. The Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit decided against the Westinghouses, holding that there was no infringement of their patent, and that their claim was practically defective. The judgment was in conflict with the decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, which sustained the validity of the patent. The Supreme Court of the United States, at its last term, ordered the case brought before it for review, and advanced it on the docket for an early hearing this term.

Mr. George H. Christy, counsel for the Westinghouse Company, began the argument, but had not concluded when court adjourned. The case will be continued to-morrow.

The New-England Meeting.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22.—Twenty-two persons attended the second annual meeting of the New-England Railroad Company, held at the Union Station this afternoon. The following Directors were elected, each receiving the votes of 159,055 shares of stock: William T. Hart, Boston; Francis L. Higginson, Boston; N. W. Rice, Boston; Charles L. Lovering, Boston; Jesse Metcalf, Providence; Gorham P. Pomroy, Providence; Frederick J. Kingsbury, Waterbury; D. S. Plume, Waterbury; Charles P. Clark, New-Haven; Robert Bacon, New-York, and John W. Doane, Chicago. The lease of the Providence and Springfield Railroad to the New-England for 103 years, from June 30, 1896, at a rental of 8 per cent on $530,000, was ratified by a unanimous vote. The annual report of the Directors was received and adopted.

Secured an Injunction.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Clarence Brown of Toledo, representing the Clover Leaf Railroad, appeared before Judge A. J. Ricks, in the United States District Court, yesterday, and secured a temporary restraining order against the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and Central Ohio roads, representing the Joint Traffic Association. It prevents them from changing present relations with the Clover Leaf in regard to the interchange of passenger and freight business. The case will be heard Dec. 1.

GAMES BY THE MASTERS.

Some Features of the Buda-Pesth Chess Tournament.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 22.—The following are some of the interesting games played in the International Chess Tournament, which, it is expected, will be closed to-morrow.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

JANOWSKI. White.	NOA. Black.	JANOWSKI. White.	NOA. Black.
P—Q4	P—K3	B—B5	B—Q2
Kt—QB3	P—Q4	B—Kt5	P—KR3
Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	Q—R4	Kt—Q2
P—K3	B—K5	B—R6	Q—R
Kt—B3	Kt—B3	B—R4	P—KB3
B—Q3	Q—Kt2	P—B5	Kt—B2
B—Kt5ch	P—KR3	B—R3	P—KKt4
BxB	PxP	P—KR3	Q—Kt2
BxBP	Castles	P—Q6	BPxP
Q—R5	R—K	PxP	KtxP
P—KR3	P—KKt4	QR—Kt3ch	P—B3
QR—Kt	Kt—Q4	B—R6	Q—R
Q—B2	Q—B3	KR—Q	B—Kt2
KR—K	Kt—Kt3	Kt—R2	Kt—B4
P—KKt4	P—Kt4	P—Kt4	P—Kt5
P—Q4	P—K4	P—B3	P—KKt4
P—Q5	Kt—Q	K—Kt	Kt—B4
P—B4	Kt—Q2	R—Q6	Kt—Q2
P—Q6	P—B4	R—Q2	P—B5
Q—R6	Kt—Kt2	KtxPch	Resigns
B—B2	Kt(Q2)—B4		

Queen's Pawn Opening.

PILLSBURY White.	MAROCZY Black.	PILLSBURY White.	MAROCZY Black.
P—Q4	P—K3	R—Q	R—K2
P—QB4	P—Q4	R—K	Kt—K5
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	B—B3	Kt—B4
B—K2	B—K2	K—Q2	Kt—Kt3
P—K3	Castles	R—Q6	Kt—B2
Kt—B3	P—QR3	P—QR4	Kt—K
R—B	B—Kt2	R—Q3	Kt—B3
P—QR4	P—Kt3	Kt—Kt3	Kt—Q4
Kt—Q2	B—B	K—Q3	Kt—B3
P—QKt4	P—QR4	P—QR5	P—Kt3
BxP	BxP	P—QKt5	P—R5
BxKt	BxB	Kt—B4	R—Q2
B—Q3	Kt—Q2	RxR	KtxR
Castles	P—QB4	P—Kt4	K—B3
P—KR3	P—Q5	P—Kt5	Kt—Kt3
Kt—Q2	R—B	K—Q3	Kt—B3
KtxQP	BxP	K—Q4	Kt—Q4
PxB	BxKt	P—QKt5	P—B3
BxPch	KxB	Kt—Kt2	Kt—B2
Q—R5ch	K—Kt	K—Q3	New-York.
QxB	Kt—B3	Westerniand	Chess Club.
QxQ	KRxQ	Normannia	Chess Club.
KtxP	RxKt	K—Kt3	Chess Club.
K—Kt3	BxB	Kt—Kt3	Chess Club.
RxR	P—K4	Kt—B5	Chess Club.
B—B	K—Q2	Kt—Q2	Chess Club.
K—K2	R—Q2	Kt—Kt3	Chess Club.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

TARRASCH White.	MAROCZY Black.	TARRASCH White.	MAROCZY Black.
P—Q4	P—K3	P—B3	B—B7
P—QB4	P—Q4	B—Q2	B—R3
P—Q5	K—KB3	B—R5	P—KKt3
P—B4	P—K4	B—Kt3	B—B
P—B5	Kt—Q4	P—KR3	B—Kt2
Castles	Kt—Kt5	B—Kt4	B—B
Q—K	K—R	P—KKt4	B—Kt3
P—R3	Kt—R3	B—Kt3	P—R4
P—Kt4	P—Kt4	P—Kt5	P—R5
P—Q4	P—B3	K—R2	K—R2
R—R2	Q—K2	K—R	KtxB
Q—K13	PxP	RxP	Kt—K4
RPxP	QxP	R—KR7	Resigns
P—K2	P—Kt3	P—Kt5	PxP
P—Q5	Kt—K4	P—R6	Kt—B2
KtxKt	QPxKt	R—Q8	R—K2
RxKP	BxP	R—Q2	R—K6
P—K	B—B4	K—R2	R—R5
Kt—Q2	Q—Kt2	Resigns	
Kt—B3	BxP		

King's Bishop's Game.

SCHLEC'R White.	TARRASCH Black.	SCHLEC'R White.	TARRASCH Blackl.
P—K4	P—K4	PxP	PxP
B—B4	Kt—KB3	P—Q4	QR—Kt
P—Q3	P—B3	Kt—B3	P—K5
Kt—KB3	P—Q3	Kt—B	Q—Kt3
Kt—B3	P—B3	KtxP	Q—Kt5
Q—K2	P—QKt4	Q—R2	Q—Kt7
B—Kt3	P—QR4	B—Q	RxQ
P—QR4	P—R5	Kt—B2	Kt—Kt
Kt—Q	B—R3	RxR	RxR
B—Kt5	P—R3	R—R2	R—Kt5
B—R4	QKt—Q2	K—B2	Kt—Kt3
Kt—Q2	B—Q5	K—K	B—Q2
B—B4	B—B	Kt(B)—K2	K—B2
P—KB3	Castles	K—Q2	K—K3
B—B2	P—Q4	Kt—Kt3	KtxP
P—Kt3	Kt—B4	Kt—Kt	RxKt
BxB	PxB	RxR	BxR
Castles	B—K3	K—B3	B—K
P—K5	KKt—Q2	Kt—B	P—K13
P—B4	P—B4	K—K3	B—B2
Q—B2	KtxB	K—Kt2	K—Q2
KtxKt	P—B4	K—R3	K—B3
P—B3	KtPxP	Kt—Q	Draw

May Have Been George Trainor.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—County Physician Rogers says that there is doubt about John Kressler, who died from injuries received by jumping from a moving train here recently, and that the man's right name may have been George Trainor of New-York. A card bearing this name on it was found in his pocket, and the name was also on the watch that the man's clothing. While the man was in St. Francis's Hospital, where he was removed after he was picked up, he was visited by a man who said he was his father-in-law, and who stated that he resided in Philadelphia. This was found to be untrue, and as the dead man had a bulldog revolver and some "green-goods" circulars the County Physician thinks that perhaps he was a criminal, and, fearing arrest when the train on which he was riding reached this city, jumped off.

Catholic University Not Factional.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—At the third and final session of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University of America to-day the date of the annual meeting was changed from Wednesday after Easter to the second Wednesday of October, in order to coincide with the annual meeting of the Archbishops. The board issued the statement that there are absolutely no factions or sectional differences among the members. The election of the candidates for the rectorship was practically unanimous. To speak of the triumph of this or that party as conservatism or liberalism, Nationalism or Americanism, is to misrepresent the whole situation. All the members of the board are equally American in spirit. They have but one thought, and that is the welfare of the university and its steady progress to the highest Catholic education.

Scholar May Have Been Murdered.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—Joseph Lupinek, twenty years old and a student in the Western Reserve Academy, at Hudson, who last Monday took a train from school and was found in East Madison Avenue with his skull fractured, his satchel, containing books, torn open, and the contents scattered about, died to-day. A crime is suspected.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...6:18	Sun sets...5:09	Moon rises...5:50

HIGH WATER OCT. 23.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:08 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	10:19 A. M.
8:30 P. M.	8:47 P. M.	10:36 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 23.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Chateau Yquem	Havre	Oct. 10
Curacao	St. Thomas	Oct. 17
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Oct. 16
Manitou	Swansea	Oct. 7
Marengo	Newcastle	Oct. 7
Nacoochee	Savannah	Oct. 20
Strabo	St. Lucia	Oct. 15

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Oct. 21
Coleridge	St. Lucia	Oct. 17
Etruria	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Kansas City	Savannah	Oct. 21
Lampasas	Galveston	Oct. 17
Normannia	Hamburg	Oct. 17
Olympia	Gibraltar	Oct. 9
Patria	Hamburg	Oct. 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct. 21

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.

Edam	Amsterdam	Oct. 13
El Paso	New-Orleans	Oct. 20
La Bretagne	Havre	Oct. 17

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Berlin	Southampton	Oct. 17
City of Washington	Havana	Oct. 22
Elona	St. Lucia	Oct. 18
Furnessia	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Georgic	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Lorenzo	Hull	Oct. 11
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 11
Picquia	Gibraltar	Oct. 11
Saale	Bremen	Oct. 17
Werra	Genoa	Oct. 15

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Caracas	La Guayra	Oct. 19
Egyptian Prince	St. Lucia	Oct. 19
El Norte	New-Orleans	Oct. 22
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Oct. 22
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Oct. 21
Manitoba	London	Oct. 15
Southwark	Antwerp	Oct. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Colorado	Oct. 23	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Louisiana	Oct. 24	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
C. of P'm'gh'm	Oct. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Leona	Oct. 24	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Alleghany	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	Oct. 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanrose	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
El Dorado	Oct. 24	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Francisco	Oct. 24	Hull	22 State St.
Falatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Oct. 24	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Algonquin	Oct. 27	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Kansas City	Oct. 27	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Yumuri	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerniand	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	2 Bowling Gr.
Mexico	Oct. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 31	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	29 Broadway.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
tate of Cal'a.	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colerlge	Nov. 7	Perm'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	Nov. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Paris	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 22.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Gavin, Genoa Sept. 4, Leghorn 22d, Naples 26th, Almera Oct. 2, Malaga 5th, and Gibraltar 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Alvera, (Br.,) Dow, Savanilla Oct. 7, Carthagena 9th, Black River 16th, Savanna, La Mar 18th, St. Ann's Bay 14th, and Kingston 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M. 20-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Oct. 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maithand Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Schlaefke, Cienfuegos Oct. 16, in ballast, and with one passenger to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Cherokee, Chichester, Charleston Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Royce, Santos Sept. 20 and Victoria 30th, with mdse. and one passenger to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Beerg, Hamburg Oct. 1 and Newcastle 3d, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS California, (Ger.,) Lineschloss, Hamburg Oct. 7 and Havre 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Orinoco, for Bermuda; Santiago, for Nassau, &c.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 22, 9:30 P. M., sothwest, light breeze, clear.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the Pollock Rip light vessel which broke adrift from her moorings in the storm of Oct. 13, has been replaced on her station, to the southward of the east end of Pollock Rip Shoal, easterly entrance of Nantucket Sound, Mass.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New-York Oct. 10 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Oct. 10 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Leghorn for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Veysey, sld. from Palermo for New-York Oct. 16.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Venice for New-York Oct. 19.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Victoria City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New-York Oct. 4, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Attila, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from New-York Oct. 1, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) from Patras for New-York, arr. at St. Michaels to-day for coal.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, for New-York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Browhead at 1:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New-York for Hamburg, passed St. Catherines, Isle of Wight, at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, from New-York, sld. from Para Oct. 18.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 8:30 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam; (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 9 AM for Naples, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Jeremie, and St. Marc, per steamship Delaware; at 3 PM for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Silvia, (letters must be directed "per Silvia.")

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose; (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardarrose";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Caracao, also Savanilla and Cartagena, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail from Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Monday and Thursday) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 27 at 7:30 AM, at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing via Pacific mail steamer closing at this office and are ranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

L. cab., $60 and upward; H. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 11 AM | Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale.....Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
*Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for those of steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.
Hamburg-American Line 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, Oc. 29, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Nov. 12, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 7 AM
1 Cab., $80 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 28 | ST. PAUL.....Nov. 11
BERLIN.....Oct. 31 | NEW-YORK.....Nov. 18
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 4 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Oc. 28, noon | Noordland, Nov. 11, noon
Southwark, Nov. 4, 9 AM | Friesland, Nov. 18, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Oct. 24, 6:30 AM | Umbria, Nov. 14, 1 PM
Etruria, Oct. 31, 11 AM | Lucania, Nov. 21, 5:30 AM
Campania, Nov. 7, 9½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 28, 11 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 25, Noon
Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 2, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 11, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 9, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 16, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC.....Nov. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Nov. 12
GAELIC.....Nov. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 7; March 1
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 4; March 29
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA**
MIOWERA, Nov. 8. WARRIMOO, Dec. 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND **ORIENT** BY
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Oct. 24, 1 P. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé....Sat., Oct. 31, 6 A. M.
Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E.R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jack'ville..Sat., Oct. 24
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack'ville..Tues., Oct. 27
IROQUOIS, Charleston only.....Friday, Oct. 30
COMANCHE, Jacksonville direct...Sat., Oct. 31
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. S. P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., daily except Sunday, from Pier 26 North River, at 3 P. M., except Saturday, 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RA

PUBLIC NOTICES.

feet; thence north 54 degrees 14 minutes west 266.9 feet; thence south 60 degrees 5 minutes west 207.1 feet, thence south 80 degrees 5 minutes west 198 feet; thence north 77 degrees 13 minutes west 268.9 feet; thence north 70 degrees 29 minutes west 242.9 feet; thence north 60 degrees 34 minutes west 235.9 feet; thence north 42 degrees 48 minutes west 110.9 feet; thence north 86 degrees 35 minutes west 423.9 feet; thence north 24 degrees 50 minutes west 7.5 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1,317.01 acres more or less, excepting from the above described tract of land the easterly and westerly portion of Road of Lane No. 4 taken by the City of New-York for the purposes of a highway.

See Map "B."

Third—All that tract of land situated in the Towns of Cortlandt and Yorktown, Westchester County, New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the most westerly corner of the tract of land herein intended to be described in the easterly line of the highway leading from the Croton Dam; thence north 28 degrees 22 minutes east 122.44 feet; thence north 57 degrees 34 minutes 40 seconds east 187.19 feet to land of the City of New-York, the most southerly corner of Parcel No. 24 (Caleb McCord) heretofore acquired by the city; thence north 55 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east along said New-York City property 84.98 feet; thence still north 54 degrees 14 minutes west 266.9 feet; thence still along said highway and city property on the two following courses: North 42 degrees 42 minutes east 104.36 feet north 34 degrees 15 minutes east 382.2 feet; thence leaving said highway and still along said New-York City property on the following courses and distances: South 79 degrees 41 minutes east 509.8 feet; thence south 22 degrees 40 minutes west 1,017.8 feet; thence south 30 degrees 18 minutes west 252.32 feet; thence south 11 degrees 49 minutes east 213.4 feet; thence north 81 degrees 2 minutes east 615.2 feet; thence north 81 degrees 30 minutes east 1,943.4 feet; thence north 4 degrees 30 minutes east 191.9 feet; thence north 4 degrees 30 minutes east 428 feet to the easterly right-of-way line of the Old Croton Aqueduct; thence along the said easterly line of said aqueduct north 45 degrees 33 minutes east 74.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a length 204.49 feet; thence north 61 degrees 12 minutes east 772.8 feet; thence south 82 degrees 38 minutes east 163 feet; thence north 22 degrees 15 minutes east 153 feet; thence on a curve to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 221.61 feet; thence north 30 degrees 15 minutes east 1,036.7 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1,033 feet a distance of 389.48 feet; thence north 08 degrees 36 minutes east 296.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 453.72 feet; thence north 85 degrees 32 minutes east 494.8 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 202.25 feet; thence south 77 degrees 48 minutes east 1,004.7 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 216.88 feet; thence south 65 degrees 06 minutes east 434.5 feet; thence south 87 degrees 36 minutes east 192.1 feet; thence south 41 degrees 5 minutes east 453.8 feet; thence south 49 degrees 43 minutes east 113.4 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 minutes east 477.9 feet; thence south 7 degrees 56 minutes east 354 feet; thence south 59 degrees 51 minutes east 95.2 feet; thence north 88 degrees 31 minutes east 247.7 feet; thence south 89 degrees 55 minutes east 443.2 feet; thence south 34 degrees 19 minutes east 129.5 feet; thence south 40 degrees 31 minutes east 263.3 feet; thence south 51 degrees 31 minutes east 247.7 feet; thence south 51 degrees 30 minutes east 357.75 feet; thence south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 51.29 feet to the right-of-way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence still along said lake property of the City of New-York and across said right-of-way south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 64 feet; thence south 59 degrees 16 minutes east 105.6 feet; thence still along said lake property and right-of-way of said railroad south 13 degrees 32 minutes west 9.50 feet; thence continuing along lake property south 23 degrees 9 minutes east 32 feet; thence south 57 degrees 50 minutes east 50.2 feet; thence south 71 degrees 19 minutes east 90.2 feet; thence north 80 degrees 0 minutes east 75.2 feet; thence south 56 degrees 16 minutes east 146.8 feet; thence south 38 degrees 17 minutes east 54.8 feet; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east 50.3 feet; thence south 62 degrees 9 minutes east 68.1 feet; thence north 88 degrees 17 minutes east 36.7 feet; thence south 49 degrees 9 minutes east 85.1 feet; thence south 72 degrees 0 minutes east 117.6 feet; thence south 62 degrees 24 minutes east 52.3 feet; thence south 74 degrees 48 minutes east 52.7 feet; thence south 32 degrees 55 minutes east 114.7 feet; thence south 43 degrees 53 minutes east 54.7 feet; thence south 11 degrees 14 minutes east 58.2 feet; thence south 21 degrees 59 minutes east 100.1 feet; thence south 13 degrees 0 minutes east 75.6 feet; thence south 12 degrees 54 minutes west 83.8 feet; thence south 26 degrees 36 minutes west 49.4 feet; thence south 49 degrees 27 minutes west 68.6 feet; thence south 40 degrees 20 minutes west 51.9 feet; thence south 40 degrees 57 minutes west 162.8 feet; thence south 40 degrees 25 minutes west 150.3 feet; thence south 16 degrees 56 minutes west 143.2 feet; thence south 36 degrees 6 minutes west 57.3 feet; thence south 27 degrees 44 minutes west 101.15 feet; thence south 25 degrees 30 minutes west 70.5 feet; thence south 49 degrees 33 minutes west 82.6 feet; thence south 50 degrees 33 minutes west 150.7 feet; thence south 6 degrees 51 minutes east 153.4 feet; thence south 24 degrees 40 minutes east 88.9 feet, thence south 5 degrees 12 minutes east 126.4 feet; thence south 53 degrees 21 minutes west 92 feet; thence north 52 degrees 32 minutes west 84.7 feet; thence north 30 degrees 18 minutes west 74 feet; thence north 56 degrees 31 minutes west 61.6 feet; thence south 88 degrees 47 minutes west, 49 feet; thence south 45 degrees 37 minutes west 76.9 feet; thence south 32 degrees 0 minutes west 169.8 feet; thence south 17 degrees 32 minutes west 103.8 feet; thence south 27 degrees 5 minutes west 71.7 feet; thence south 58 degrees 24 minutes west 51.6 feet; thence south 58 degrees 1 minute west 13 feet; thence south 34 degrees 6 minutes west 13 feet; thence south 50 degrees 6 minutes west 20.05 feet; thence south 64 degrees 35 minutes west 88.5 feet; thence south 52 degrees 48 minutes west 88.25 feet; thence south 4 degrees 58 minutes east 40.5 feet to the centre of the road leading to Kitchawan Station; thence along said road north 72 degrees 47 minutes east 87.7 feet; thence north 70 degrees 26 minutes east 174.4 feet; thence north 71 degrees 6 minutes east 154.4 feet; thence north 44 degrees 25 minutes east 116.7 feet; thence south 43 degrees 12 minutes east 229 feet; thence south 47 degrees 16 minutes east 188.1 feet; thence south 35 degrees 45 minutes east 208.2 feet; thence south 38 degrees 48 minutes east 44.5 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 124.3 feet; thence north 24 degrees 2 minutes east 179.6 feet; thence north 24 degrees 30 minutes west 270.5 feet; thence north 24 degrees 9 minutes west 22.2 feet; thence north 26 degrees 26 minutes west 175.8 feet; thence north 26 degrees 25 minutes west 47.4 feet; thence north 4 degrees 8 minutes east 135.2 feet; thence north 56 degrees 45 minutes west 309.5 feet; thence north 57 degrees 37 minutes east 579.4 feet; thence north 54 degrees 29 minutes east 388 feet; thence north 57 degrees 14 minutes east 210.9 feet; thence north 66 degrees 11 minutes east 221.8 feet; thence north 45 degrees 1 minutes east 318.3 feet; thence north 35 degrees 27 minutes east 448.4 feet; thence north 29 degrees 33 minutes east 211.8 feet; thence north 84 degrees 50 minutes east 577.5 feet; thence north 31 degrees 1 minute east 133.8 feet; thence north 16 degrees 33 minutes east 99.64 feet; thence north 32 degrees 19 minutes east 340.5 feet; thence north 88 degrees 30 minutes east 141.36 feet; thence north 83 degrees 20 minutes east 18 feet; thence north 68 degrees 18 minutes east 208.89 feet; thence leaving old Croton Lake property and running along the southerly side of the parcel known as No. 138, acquired from J. E. Palmer by the City of New-York, south 9 degrees 4 minutes west along the centre of the highway 243.81 feet; thence along the southerly side of said Palmer parcel north 68 degrees 9 minutes east 360.08 feet; thence south 5 degrees 58 minutes east 98.84 feet; thence south 7 degrees 8 minutes east 173.68 feet; thence south 4 degrees 17 minutes west 1,498 feet; thence south 18 degrees 18 minutes west 159.30 feet; thence south 84 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 105.15 feet; thence south 49 degrees 42 minutes east 457.74 feet; thence south 64 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 539.37 feet; thence south 32 degrees 55 minutes 10 seconds west 698.02 feet; thence south 26 degrees 40 minutes west 579.13 feet; thence south 26 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west 371.63 feet; thence south 58 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 306.47 feet; thence south 7 degrees 16 minutes west 287.86 feet; thence south 46 degrees 14 minutes 40 seconds west 260.28 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds east 380.76 feet; thence south 19 degrees 48 minutes 50 seconds west 152.17 feet; thence south 19 degrees 13 minutes 0 seconds west 765.63 feet; thence south 1 degree 59 minutes 30 seconds east 546.33 feet; thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 358.67 feet to the centre of the highway leading to Kitchawan Station; thence north 44 degrees 27 minutes 50 seconds west 226.99 feet; thence north 44 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds west 76.42 feet to the centre of another highway; thence north 44 degrees 0 minutes west 243.20 feet; thence north 4 degrees 59 minutes 40 seconds west 103.30 feet; thence north 5 degrees 7 minutes 20 seconds west 784.13 feet; thence north 46 degrees 57 minutes 10 seconds west 249.05 feet; thence south 58 degrees 34 minutes 40 seconds west 864.45 feet; thence south 47 degrees 48 minutes west 159.29 feet; thence south 47 degrees 12 minutes 50 seconds west 128.08 feet; thence south 65 degrees 22 minutes 00 seconds west 434.5 feet; thence south 87 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds west 24.02 feet into the road to Merritt's Corners; thence crossing said road south 86 degrees 1 minute 50 seconds west 462.21 feet; thence south 62 degrees 50 minutes 40 seconds west 154.13 feet; thence south 53 minutes 20 seconds west 1,056.05 feet; thence south 39 degrees 30 minutes 10 seconds west 122.00 feet; thence south 39 degrees 2 minutes 20 seconds west along the centre of the road to Merritt's Corners 496.95 feet; thence leaving said road south 23 degrees 49 minutes east 438.32 feet; thence south 20 degrees minutes 30 seconds west 674.1 feet; thence south 87 degrees 16 minutes 10 seconds west 587.67 feet to the centre of the aforesaid road; thence along said road north 53 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds west 523.58 feet to the southeasterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence crossing said right-of-way north 76 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 99 feet; thence north 3 degrees 34 minutes east 620.66 feet, thence north 43 degrees 19 minutes 40 seconds east 1,259.16 feet; thence north 1 degree 16 minutes 10 seconds east 316.08 feet; thence north 19 degrees 10 minutes 50 seconds east 491.94 feet; thence north 7 degrees 58 minutes 10 seconds east 252.44 feet; thence north 65 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 161.97 feet; thence north 65 degrees 25 minutes 20 seconds east 528.92 feet; thence north 45 degrees 38 minutes 40 seconds east 690.89 feet; thence north 72 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 161.97 feet; thence north 65 degrees 25 minutes 20 seconds east 528.92 feet; thence north 45 degrees 38 minutes 40 seconds east 690.89 feet; thence north 72 degrees 52 minutes 50 seconds east 247.99 feet to the northwesterly right-of-way line of the aforesaid railroad; thence on a curve to the left with a radius of 1,888.65 feet a distance of 176.11 feet; thence crossing said right-of-way line of said railroad south 42 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 99 feet; thence south 51 degrees 21 minutes east 527.25 feet; thence north 38 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds east 468.84 feet; thence north 22 degrees 35 minutes 20 seconds east 338.91 feet; thence north 39 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds east 805.78 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 50 seconds west 757.27 feet to the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad; thence crossing said right-of-way of said railroad north 75 degrees 48 minutes west 99 feet; thence south 54 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 345.48 feet; thence north 18 degrees 5 minutes west 412.37 feet; thence north 18 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds west 342.34 feet; thence south 28 degrees 36 minutes 40 seconds west 528.87 feet; thence south 57 degrees 52 minutes 50 seconds west 550.12 feet; thence north 89 degrees 24 minutes west 286.02 feet; thence north 28 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 1,240.18 feet; thence north 61 degrees 43 minutes east 513.3 feet; thence north 15 degrees 34 minutes 20 seconds east 63.33 feet; thence north 33 degrees 26 minutes 40 seconds west 582.44 feet; thence north 65 degrees 50 minutes 50 seconds west 420 feet; thence north 23 degrees 55 minutes 40 seconds west 660.77 feet; thence north 64 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 125.24 feet; thence south 0 degrees 28 minutes 50 seconds west 328.44 feet; thence north 70 degrees 2 minutes west 219 feet; thence north 50 degrees 23 minutes 20 seconds west 376.43 feet; thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 306.31 feet; thence north 77 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds west 437.77 feet; thence north 3 degrees 30 minutes 50 seconds east 432.04 feet; thence north 8 degrees 58 minutes 20 seconds east 309.71 feet; thence north 54 degrees 50 minutes 10 seconds west 660.55 feet; thence north 35 degrees 20 minutes 20 seconds west 388.91 feet; thence south 57 degrees 4 minutes 10 seconds west 754.17 feet; thence north 84 degrees 15 minutes 50 seconds west 850.41 feet to the place of beginning—containing 344.766 acres.

See Map "F."

Fourth—All that tract of land situated in the Towns of Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., and Lewisboro, Bedford, and New-Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at a point in the northerly side of the highway leading from the New Croton Gatehouse to Kitchawan which point is the southerly most triangular of land according to the City of New-York for the purpose of a new inlet to the New Aqueduct tunnel on the southerly side of Croton Lake; thence along the southeasterly side of said triangle of land and along land acquired by the City of New-York for the old Croton Lake Reservoir, on the following 112 courses and distances: North 59 degrees 33 minutes east 429.4 feet; thence north 50 degrees 40 minutes east 58.5 feet; thence south 45 degrees 43 minutes east 270.4 feet; thence north 43 degrees 3 minutes east 235 feet; thence north 42 degrees 58 minutes east 417.5 feet; thence south 52 degrees 28 minutes east 295.55 feet; thence south 08 degrees 11 minutes east 253 feet; thence south 60 degrees 33 minutes east 986 feet; thence south 9 degrees 6 minutes east 774.4 feet; thence south 67 degrees 57 minutes east 111.6 feet; thence south 83 degrees 20 minutes east 104.3 feet; thence south 68 degrees 33 minutes east 34.8 feet; thence north 77 degrees 38 minutes east 210.2 feet; thence south 80 degrees 49 minutes east 657.5 feet; thence north 0 degrees 50 minutes east 162.5 feet; thence south 59 degrees 21 minutes east 291 feet; thence south 19 degrees 30 minutes east 209.9 feet; thence south 39 degrees 36 minutes east 192.1 feet; thence south 41 degrees 5 minutes east 453.8 feet; thence south 49 degrees 43 minutes east 113.4 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 minutes east 477.9 feet; thence south 7 degrees 56 minutes east 354 feet; thence south 59 degrees 51 minutes east 95.2 feet; thence north 88 degrees 31 minutes east 247.7 feet; thence south 89 degrees 55 minutes east 443.2 feet; thence south 34 degrees 19 minutes east 129.5 feet; thence south 40 degrees 31 minutes east 263.3 feet; thence south 51 degrees 31 minutes east 247.7 feet; thence south 51 degrees 30 minutes east 357.75 feet; thence south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 51.29 feet to the right-of-way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence still along said lake property of the City of New-York and across said right-of-way south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 64 feet; thence south 59 degrees 16 minutes east 105.6 feet; thence still along said lake property and right-of-way of said railroad south 13 degrees 32 minutes west 9.50 feet; thence continuing along lake property south 23 degrees 9 minutes east 32 feet; thence south 57 degrees 50 minutes east 50.2 feet; thence south 71 degrees 19 minutes east 90.2 feet; thence north 80 degrees 0 minutes east 75.2 feet; thence south 56 degrees 16 minutes east 146.8 feet; thence south 38 degrees 17 minutes east 54.8 feet; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east 50.3 feet; thence south 62 degrees 9 minutes east 68.1 feet; thence north 88 degrees 17 minutes east 36.7 feet; thence south 49 degrees 9 minutes east 85.1 feet; thence south 72 degrees 0 minutes east 117.6 feet; thence south 62 degrees 24 minutes east 52.3 feet; thence south 74 degrees 48 minutes east 52.7 feet; thence south 32 degrees 55 minutes east 114.7 feet; thence south 43 degrees 53 minutes east 54.7 feet; thence south 11 degrees 14 minutes east 58.2 feet; thence south 21 degrees 59 minutes east 100.1 feet; thence south 13 degrees 0 minutes east 75.6 feet; thence south 12 degrees 54 minutes west 83.8 feet; thence south 26 degrees 36 minutes west 49.4 feet; thence south 49 degrees 27 minutes west 68.6 feet; thence south 40 degrees 20 minutes west 51.9 feet; thence south 40 degrees 57 minutes west 162.8 feet; thence south 40 degrees 25 minutes west 150.3 feet; thence south 16 degrees 56 minutes west 143.2 feet; thence south 36 degrees 6 minutes west 57.3 feet; thence south 27 degrees 44 minutes west 101.15 feet; thence south 25 degrees 30 minutes west 70.5 feet; thence south 49 degrees 33 minutes west 82.6 feet; thence south 50 degrees 33 minutes west 150.7 feet; thence south 6 degrees 51 minutes east 153.4 feet; thence south 24 degrees 40 minutes east 88.9 feet, thence south 5 degrees 12 minutes east 126.4 feet; thence south 53 degrees 21 minutes west 92 feet; thence north 52 degrees 32 minutes west 84.7 feet; thence north 30 degrees 18 minutes west 74 feet; thence north 56 degrees 31 minutes west 61.6 feet; thence south 88 degrees 47 minutes west, 49 feet; thence south 45 degrees 37 minutes west 76.9 feet; thence south 32 degrees 0 minutes west 169.8 feet; thence south 17 degrees 32 minutes west 103.8 feet; thence south 27 degrees 5 minutes west 71.7 feet; thence south 58 degrees 24 minutes west 51.6 feet; thence south 58 degrees 1 minute west 13 feet; thence south 34 degrees 6 minutes west 13 feet; thence south 50 degrees 6 minutes west 20.05 feet; thence south 64 degrees 35 minutes west 88.5 feet; thence south 52 degrees 48 minutes west 88.25 feet; thence south 4 degrees 58 minutes east 40.5 feet to the centre of the road leading to Kitchawan Station; thence along said road north 72 degrees 47 minutes east 87.7 feet; thence north 70 degrees 26 minutes east 174.4 feet; thence north 71 degrees 6 minutes east 154.4 feet; thence north 44 degrees 25 minutes east 116.7 feet; thence south 43 degrees 12 minutes east 229 feet; thence south 47 degrees 16 minutes east 188.1 feet; thence south 35 degrees 45 minutes east 208.2 feet; thence south 38 degrees 48 minutes east 44.5 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 124.3 feet; thence north 24 degrees 2 minutes east 179.6 feet; thence north 24 degrees 30 minutes west 270.5 feet; thence north 24 degrees 9 minutes west 22.2 feet; thence north 26 degrees 26 minutes west 175.8 feet; thence north 26 degrees 25 minutes west 47.4 feet; thence north 4 degrees 8 minutes east 135.2 feet; thence north 56 degrees 45 minutes west 309.5 feet; thence north 57 degrees 37 minutes east 579.4 feet; thence north 54 degrees 29 minutes east 388 feet; thence north 57 degrees 14 minutes east 210.9 feet; thence north 66 degrees 11 minutes east 221.8 feet; thence north 45 degrees 1 minutes east 318.3 feet; thence north 35 degrees 27 minutes east 448.4 feet; thence north 29 degrees 33 minutes east 211.8 feet; thence north 84 degrees 50 minutes east 577.5 feet; thence north 31 degrees 1 minute east 133.8 feet; thence north 16 degrees 33 minutes east 99.64 feet; thence north 32 degrees 19 minutes east 340.5 feet; thence north 88 degrees 30 minutes east 141.36 feet; thence north 83 degrees 20 minutes east 18 feet; thence north 68 degrees 18 minutes east 208.89 feet; thence leaving old Croton Lake property and running along the southerly side of the parcel known as No. 138, acquired from J. E. Palmer by the City of New-York, south 9 degrees 4 minutes west along the centre of the highway 243.81 feet; thence along the southerly side of said Palmer parcel north 68 degrees 9 minutes east 360.08 feet; thence south 5 degrees 58 minutes east 98.84 feet; thence south 7 degrees 8 minutes east 173.68 feet; thence south 4 degrees 17 minutes west 1,498 feet; thence south 18 degrees 18 minutes west 159.30 feet; thence south 84 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 105.15 feet; thence south 49 degrees 42 minutes east 457.74 feet; thence south 64 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 539.37 feet; thence south 32 degrees 55 minutes 10 seconds west 698.02 feet; thence south 26 degrees 40 minutes west 579.13 feet; thence south 26 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west 371.63 feet; thence south 58 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 306.47 feet; thence south 7 degrees 16 minutes west 287.86 feet; thence south 46 degrees 14 minutes 40 seconds west 260.28 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds east 380.76 feet; thence south 19 degrees 48 minutes 50 seconds west 152.17 feet; thence south 19 degrees 13 minutes 0 seconds west 765.63 feet; thence south 1 degree 59 minutes 30 seconds east 546.33 feet; thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 358.67 feet to the centre of the highway leading to Kitchawan Station; thence north 44 degrees 27 minutes 50 seconds west 226.99 feet; thence north 44 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds west 76.42 feet to the centre of another highway; thence north 44 degrees 0 minutes west 243.20 feet; thence north 4 degrees 59 minutes 40 seconds west 103.30 feet; thence north 5 degrees 7 minutes 20 seconds west 784.13 feet; thence north 46 degrees 57 minutes 10 seconds west 249.05 feet; thence south 58 degrees 34 minutes 40 seconds west 864.45 feet; thence south 47 degrees 48 minutes west 159.29 feet; thence south 47 degrees 12 minutes 50 seconds west 128.08 feet; thence south 65 degrees 22 minutes 00 seconds west 434.5 feet; thence south 87 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds west 24.02 feet into the road to Merritt's Corners; thence crossing said road south 86 degrees 1 minute 50 seconds west 462.21 feet; thence south 62 degrees 50 minutes 40 seconds west 154.13 feet; thence south 53 minutes 20 seconds west 1,056.05 feet; thence south 39 degrees 30 minutes 10 seconds west 122.00 feet; thence south 39 degrees 2 minutes 20 seconds west along the centre of the road to Merritt's Corners 496.95 feet; thence leaving said road south 23 degrees 49 minutes east 438.32 feet; thence south 20 degrees minutes 30 seconds west 674.1 feet; thence south 87 degrees 16 minutes 10 seconds west 587.67 feet to the centre of the aforesaid road; thence along said road north 53 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds west 523.58 feet to the southeasterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence crossing said right-of-way north 76 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 99 feet; thence north 3 degrees 34 minutes east 620.66 feet, thence north 43 degrees 19 minutes 40 seconds east 1,259.16 feet; thence north 1 degree 16 minutes 10 seconds east 316.08 feet; thence north 19 degrees 10 minutes 50 seconds east 491.94 feet; thence north 7 degrees 58 minutes 10 seconds east 252.44 feet; thence north 65 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 161.97 feet; thence north 65 degrees 25 minutes 20 seconds east 528.92 feet; thence north 45 degrees 38 minutes 40 seconds east 690.89 feet; thence north 72 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 161.97 feet; thence north 65 degrees 25 minutes 20 seconds east 528.92 feet; thence north 45 degrees 38 minutes 40 seconds east 690.89 feet; thence north 72 degrees 52 minutes 50 seconds east 247.99 feet to the northwesterly right-of-way line of the aforesaid railroad; thence on a curve to the left with a radius of 1,888.65 feet a distance of 176.11 feet; thence crossing said right-of-way line of said railroad south 42 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 99 feet; thence south 51 degrees 21 minutes east 527.25 feet; thence north 38 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds east 468.84 feet; thence north 22 degrees 35 minutes 20 seconds east 338.91 feet; thence north 39 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds east 805.78 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 50 seconds west 757.27 feet to the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad; thence crossing said right-of-way of said railroad north 75 degrees 48 minutes west 99 feet; thence south 54 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 345.48 feet; thence north 18 degrees 5 minutes west 412.37 feet; thence north 18 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds west 342.34 feet; thence south 28 degrees 36 minutes 40 seconds west 528.87 feet; thence south 57 degrees 52 minutes 50 seconds west 550.12 feet; thence north 89 degrees 24 minutes west 286.02 feet; thence north 28 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 1,240.18 feet; thence north 61 degrees 43 minutes east 513.3 feet; thence north 15 degrees 34 minutes 20 seconds east 63.33 feet; thence north 33 degrees 26 minutes 40 seconds west 582.44 feet; thence north 65 degrees 50 minutes 50 seconds west 420 feet; thence north 23 degrees 55 minutes 40 seconds west 660.77 feet; thence north 64 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 125.24 feet; thence south 0 degrees 28 minutes 50 seconds west 328.44 feet; thence north 70 degrees 2 minutes west 219 feet; thence north 50 degrees 23 minutes 20 seconds west 376.43 feet; thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 306.31 feet; thence north 77 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds west 437.77 feet; thence north 3 degrees 30 minutes 50 seconds east 432.04 feet; thence north 8 degrees 58 minutes 20 seconds east 309.71 feet; thence north 54 degrees 50 minutes 10 seconds west 660.55 feet; thence north 35 degrees 20 minutes 20 seconds west 388.91 feet; thence south 57 degrees 4 minutes 10 seconds west 754.17 feet; thence north 84 degrees 15 minutes 50 seconds west 850.41 feet to the place of beginning—containing 344.766 acres.

See Map "F."

Fifth—All that tract of land situated in the Towns of Yorktown, Somers, Lewisboro, Bedford, and New-Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at a point in the northeasterly boundary line of property belonging to the Croton Lake Land Improvement Company, as shown on a map as "Parcel No. 104," which point is also the westerly corner of land of the City of New-York, formerly acquired for the Old Croton Lake Reservoir, and is also the most southerly corner of land of George Palmer, Parcel No. 106 (on said map); thence north 57 degrees and 34 minutes 30 seconds west along said Croton Lake Land Improvement Company property and said Palmer's property 212.50 feet; thence along said lines and the three following courses and distances: North 57 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 40.9 feet; thence north 19 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 19.8 feet; thence north 56 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 213.2 feet to a corner; thence north 27 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east 1,081.30 feet; thence north 67 degrees 38 minutes east 570.80 feet; thence south 14 degrees 5 minutes east 82.10 feet; thence south 12 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds east 141.60 feet; thence north 63 degrees 15 minutes east 808.63 feet; thence north 63 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 941.10 feet; thence north 72 degrees 3 minutes east 780 feet; thence north 10 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 1,114.50 feet; thence south 84 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 296.50 feet; thence south 50 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 367 feet; thence north 38 degrees 30 minutes east 689.40 feet; thence north 8 degrees 39 minutes west 255.80 feet; thence north 56 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 894.80 feet; thence south 41 degrees 26 minutes east 753 feet; thence north 70 degrees 46 minutes east 880.10 feet; thence north 50 degrees 50 minutes east 504.50 feet; thence north 63 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 625.40 feet; thence north 11 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 1,359.90 feet; thence north 70 degrees 46 minutes 30 seconds east 451.10 feet; thence north 38 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 648 feet; thence north 55 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 1,276.30 feet; thence north 62 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 1,477.70 feet; thence south 38 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 2,407.90 feet; thence south 51 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 579.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 1,327.40 feet; thence south 30 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds west 296 feet; thence south 57 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 925 feet; thence north 80 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds east 1,368 feet; thence south 73 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 830 feet; thence north 54 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 490 feet; thence north 1 degree 8 minutes west 242 feet; thence north 73 degrees 25 minutes east 518.63 feet; thence north 64 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 390.10 feet; thence north 55 degrees 14 minutes east 750.50 feet; thence north 40 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 618 feet; thence north 37 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 551.80 feet; thence north 10 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west 2,105.30 feet; thence north 70 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 120.40 feet; thence south 21 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds west 1,704 feet; thence south 55 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 1,664.60 feet; thence north 41 degrees 31 minutes west 419.10 feet to the centre of the highway leading from Whitehall Corners southerly; thence north 33 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east along said highway 180.04 feet; thence leaving said highway north 2 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds west 355.50 feet; thence north 34 degrees 3 minutes 45 seconds east 1,420.10 feet; thence north 49 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds west 894.80 feet; thence south 51 degrees 47 minutes 45 seconds west 515 feet; thence north 63 degrees 21 minutes 45 seconds west 2,000 feet; thence north 7 degrees 51 minutes 45 seconds west 1,664.60 feet; thence north 15 degrees 38 minutes 15 seconds east 318.60 feet; thence north 42 degrees 40 minutes 15 seconds west 557.50 feet; thence north 59 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds west 306.80 feet; thence south 81 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds west 424 feet; thence south 60 degrees 2 minutes west 567.27 feet; thence north 79 degrees 21 minutes west 121.82 feet; thence south 78 degrees 7 minutes west 349.82 feet; thence north 6 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds west 110.83 feet; thence north 1 degree 45 minutes 30 seconds west 222.40 feet; thence south 88 degrees 55 minutes west 94.54 feet; thence south 78 degrees 52 minutes west 107.58 feet; thence north 24 degrees 0 minutes 30 seconds west crossing the Muscoot River 130.66 feet; thence north 70 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 43.90 feet; thence north 9 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 268.68 feet; thence north 10 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 318.16 feet; thence north 45 degrees 2 minutes east 94.80 feet to the boundary line of the estate of Van Rensselaer; thence on the following twenty-five courses along the said boundary north 83 degrees 30 minutes east 81.81 feet; thence south 62 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 56.92 feet; thence north 83 degrees 53 minutes east 146.29 feet; thence north 83 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 70.06 feet; thence north 88 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 140.90 feet; thence north 88 degrees 2 minutes east 89.20 feet; thence north 81 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 122.97 feet; thence north 83 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds east 95.85 feet; thence north 88 degrees 8 minutes east 91.29 feet; thence south 83 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 163.98 feet; thence south 80 degrees 11 minutes east 157.22 feet; thence south 78 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 113.75 feet; thence south 84 degrees 16 minutes east 108.49 feet; thence south 75 degrees 2 minutes east 113.29 feet; thence south 79 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 84.98 feet; thence south 80 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 204.20 feet; thence south 77 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 147.31 feet; thence south 81 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 100.17 feet; thence north 87 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds east 129 feet; thence south 24 degrees 8 minutes east 135.2 feet; thence north 56 degrees 45 minutes west 309.5 feet; thence north 57 degrees 37 minutes east 579.4 feet; thence north 54 degrees 29 minutes east 388 feet; thence north 57 degrees 14 minutes east 210.9 feet; thence north 66 degrees 11 minutes east 221.8 feet; thence north 45 degrees 1 minutes east 318.3 feet; thence north 35 degrees 27 minutes east 448.4 feet; thence north 29 degrees 33 minutes east 211.8 feet; thence north 84 degrees 50 minutes east 577.5 feet; thence north 31 degrees 1 minute east 133.8 feet; thence north 16 degrees 33 minutes east 99.64 feet; thence north 32 degrees 19 minutes east 340.5 feet; thence north 88 degrees 30 minutes east 141.36 feet; thence north 83 degrees 20 minutes east 18 feet; thence north 68 degrees 18 minutes east 208.89 feet; thence leaving old Croton Lake property and running along the southerly side of the parcel known as No. 138, acquired from J. E. Palmer by the City of New-York, south 9 degrees 4 minutes west along the centre of the highway 243.81 feet; thence along the southerly side of said Palmer parcel north 68 degrees 9 minutes east 360.08 feet; thence south 5 degrees 58 minutes east 98.84 feet; thence south 7 degrees 8 minutes east 173.68 feet; thence south 4 degrees 17 minutes west 1,498 feet; thence south 18 degrees 18 minutes west 159.30 feet; thence south 84 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 105.15 feet; thence south 49 degrees 42 minutes east 457.74 feet; thence south 64 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 539.37 feet; thence south 32 degrees 55 minutes 10 seconds west 698.02 feet; thence south 26 degrees 40 minutes west 579.13 feet; thence south 26 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west 371.63 feet; thence south 58 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 306.47 feet; thence south 7 degrees 16 minutes west 287.86 feet; thence south 46 degrees 14 minutes 40 seconds west 260.28 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds east 380.76 feet; thence south 19 degrees 48 minutes 50 seconds west 152.17 feet; thence south 19 degrees 13 minutes 0 seconds west 765.63 feet; thence south 1 degree 59 minutes 30 seconds east 546.33 feet; thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 358.67 feet to the centre of the highway leading to Kitchawan Station; thence north 44 degrees 27 minutes 50 seconds west 226.99 feet; thence north 44 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds west 76.42 feet to the centre of another highway; thence north 44 degrees 0 minutes west 243.20 feet; thence north 4 degrees 59 minutes 40 seconds west 103.30

MORE STREET BLOCKADES

MERCHANTS WHO USE SIDEWALKS FOR STORAGE.

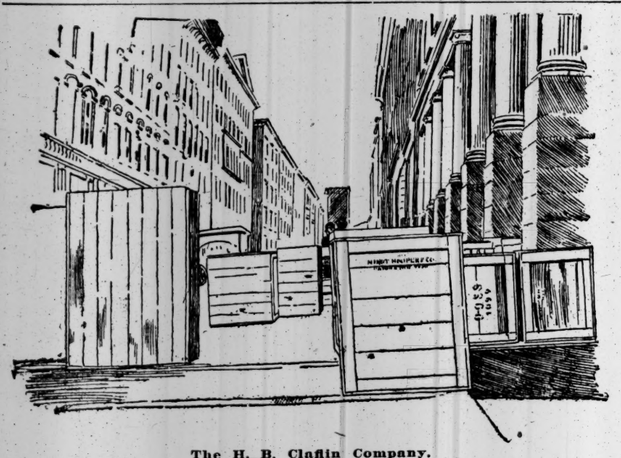
Plan of a Citizens' Committee to See that the Law Is Enforced in Keeping a Thoroughfare for Pedestrians—Some Offenders on the West Side Who Obstruct the Public Way with Goods, Boxes, and the Like During Business Hours.

Discussion concerning the obstructing of sidewalks in the territory between Cortlandt and Canal Streets, west of Broadway, has been revived. The attention of the Police Commissioners, the Bureau of Incumbrances, and the public was again called to the matter by THE NEW-YORK TIMES Wednesday.

Already the effect is noticeable at many of the places which were mentioned. At the intersection of West Broadway and Franklin Street, in front of Francis H. Leggett & Co.'s store, there was a brief period when no skids were in use, and the pedestrian had the unusual experience of walking on the sidewalk. There were no horses being fed, while the wagons were backed on the sidewalk of the American Grocery Company, and D. S. Walton had a clear space.

Some other merchants in the district, however, evidently think the law does not apply to them. The puzzle of successful street navigation is as difficult as ever in front of their places of business.

The organization of a Citizens' Committee to fight this evil is being effected. It will consist of the various merchants and firms who recognize the rights of the people and believe all should equally respect them. It is their intention to not only call the attention of the authorities to the individual violations, but in the event of failure on their part to act, to proceed themselves against the offenders.



The H. B. Claflin Company.

Several of the gentlemen interested in the proposed movement were seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. They were of one mind in declaring that the temporary improvement in squatting noted last summer can be made permanent by a concerted move. It was declared that if the Police Department would let it be known that a policeman who permitted sidewalk obstruction on his beat would lose his job travel would soon be at least safe in the down-town districts.

"There is," said one gentleman, "no question of the law. The streets and sidewalks are for the unobstructed public use. That has been settled by a long line of decisions. Of course this does not mean that the merchants cannot receive or deliver goods across the sidewalks. It means they may not store their goods in the way of the pedestrian, or use the sidewalks as a waiting place for their wagons."

Jay Street is a favorite abiding place for

Looking West on Jay Street.

the squatter. Looking west on this thoroughfare may be seen a series of blockades that might well cause a pedestrian to take to the road. Some of the obstructions are furnished by the Fairbank Canning Company, Fred Fear & Co., Stege Brothers, and J. H. Mohlman & Co., at 13, 15, 17, 19, and 21 Jay Street. To pass the stores one is obliged to wander between barrels and boxes, crates, and trucks.

On Duane Street, again, are found examples of the squatters' plan of obstruction. R. W. Dixon & Sons, Mullins & Co., and C. S. Darling & Co., seem to unite in making the pedestrian's life miserable. The intricacies of the path on the sidewalk can easily be seen in the picture, but it would take a chart to show the true course.

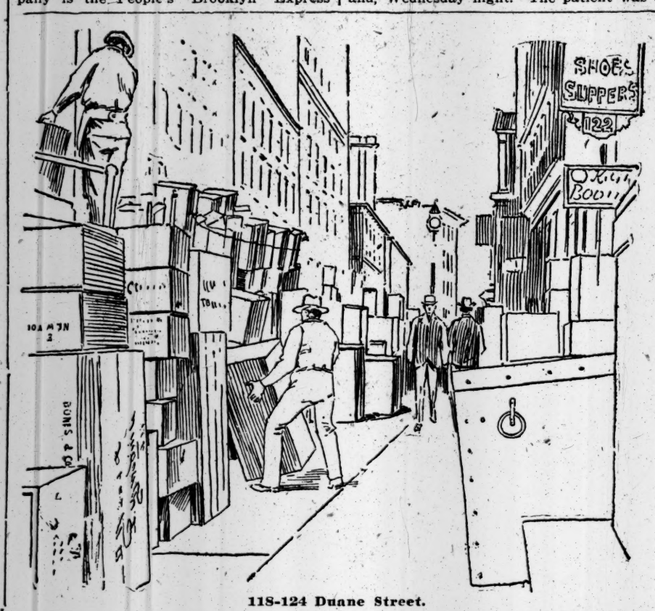
The H. B. Claflin Company, Church and Worth Streets, occupies a block. At the West Broadway end of the building the firm has covered the sidewalk with an awning and lighted it with electric lights. Under this awning is a very convenient place to nail the lids on boxes or letter them for their proper destinations. The picture shown represents the Worth Street side of the Claflin Company's building from West Broadway. There is no awning on this side, but to pick a way through the boxes obstructing the sidewalk here is a matter of great difficulty.

Another picture of the channel from 118 to 124 Duane Street is shown. A serpentine course is laid out here. Ono familiar with the street may be able to get through safely, but the chances are against the pedestrian.

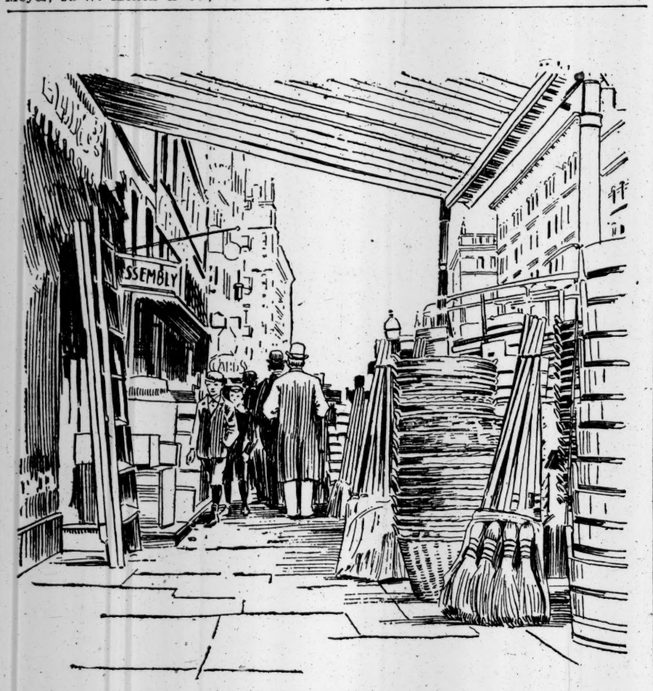
James S. Barron & Co., at 2 Hudson Street, are in the rope and woodenware business. This may be learned from their branch store conducted on the sidewalk. The Metropolitan Supply Company seemingly gives them assistance. The passer-by carroms from the pile of baskets only to bring up against a pyramid of boxes. By walking sideways he may get through, but it is always at the risk of torn clothes and splinters.

Adjoining the Metropolitan Supply Company is the People's Brooklyn Express Company, at 3 Hudson Street. This company, too, contributes its quota toward making pedestrianism uncomfortable.

Around the corner from this place the Hanenbeek Roasting and Milling Company, at 170 Duane Street, and John G. Huner, wholesale grocer, at 174 Duane Street, combine to make the south side of the block "no thoroughfare." Across the street,



118-124 Duane Street.

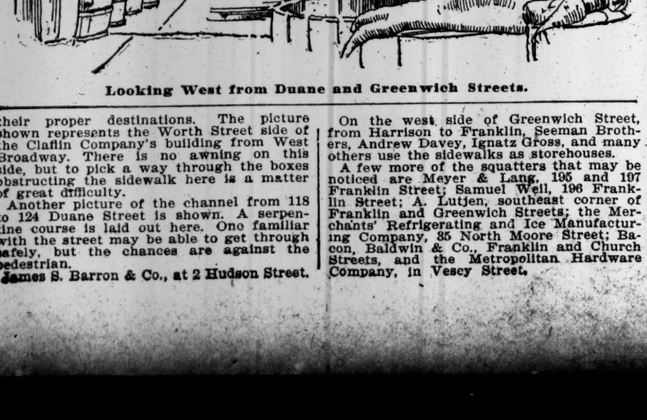


Store of James S. Barron & Co.

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, 177-179, attempt this also. They are seconded by Connor Brothers, at 185.

On the southwest corner of Greenwich and Jay Streets is a saloon. Ordinarily establishments of this kind have no occasion for barrels of cabbages or carrots. Yet the corner has a lot of them, which the passer-by cannot avoid noticing. John H. Meyer, J. W. Melick & Co., Van Neste & Pond, at 323, 327, and 331 Washington Street, have taken possession of sections of the sidewalk. Van Neste & Pond have an entrance to their store on Harrison Street. They are enabled, therefore, to blockade on two streets.

Richard Farrell & Co. complicate matters at 25 Harrison Street by conducting part of their business on the sidewalk.



Looking West from Duane and Greenwich Streets.

On the west side of Greenwich Street, from Harrison to Franklin, Seeman Brothers, Andrew Davey, Ignatz Gross, and many others use the sidewalks as storehouses.

A few more of the squatters that may be noticed are Meyer & Lang, 195 and 197 Franklin Street; Samuel Weil, 196 Franklin Street; A. Lutjen, southeast corner of Franklin and Greenwich Streets; the Merchants' Refrigerating and Ice Manufacturing Company, 35 North Moore Street; Bacon, Baldwin & Co., Franklin and Church Streets, and the Metropolitan Hardware Company, in Vesey Street.

HE DIED OF YELLOW FEVER.

Saweckoe Came from Cuba and Was Taken to Swinburne Island.

There was a death from yellow fever in the Quarantine Hospital, on Swinburne Island, Wednesday night. The patient was a detained second-cabin passenger of the Ward Line steamship Yucatan, which arrived from Havana Monday. It was the first case of yellow fever which has reached this port during the year, and the Quarantine regulations proved effective in intercepting it.

All passengers from Cuba arriving at New-York who are ill, or who are unable to produce certificates showing that they have been residents of Cuba for at least ten years, are detained until the expiration of five days from the time of leaving Cuba, that being the incubative period for yellow fever.

When the steamship Yucatan arrived at Quarantine Monday five Chinese and two other passengers were removed to Hoffman Island for observation, owing to their not being able to produce the certificates of acclimatization, or satisfying Health Officer Doty that they might not prove a medium of contagion.

Among this number was Thomas Andrew Saweckoe, forty-five years old, who embarked at Havana, a second-cabin passenger. During Monday afternoon Saweckoe complained of not feeling well. Health Officer Doty visited him promptly, and, as a precautionary measure, transferred him to Swinburne Island for treatment.

The patient was attended by a skilled nurse, and was under the constant observation of Health Officer Doty and Deputy Sanborn. Tuesday the patient was somewhat weaker. Wednesday he developed well-marked symptoms of yellow fever, and, in spite of the constant attention of the Health Officer, he died that night.

Dr. Doty decided yesterday that an autopsy was necessary, and it was made in the afternoon by Dr. George Biggs, fully confirming the diagnosis of yellow fever. The body was therefore cremated last night, and all the man's effects were likewise burned.

Saweckoe had gone to Cuba only a month ago, and had expected to find employment there. Failing in that, he had started on his return journey to Russia.

Dr. Doty said yesterday there was no danger of contagion, as the man had been isolated since his arrival.

The other Yucatan passengers who were detained were permitted to land Tuesday.

NO RELIEF FOR BAYONNE.

Jersey City Officials Cut Off a Proposed Water Pipe Line.

The Street and Water Board of Jersey City recently learned that the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company was laying a pipe line across the meadows from Newark, with the intention of carrying it through Jersey City to Bayonne, and that Bayonne proposed to annul its water contract with Jersey City.

The company was endeavoring to get the pipe through Jersey City without crossing any street, which it could do by crossing a strip of meadow at the head of Danforth Avenue. To prevent this the Street and Water Board held a special meeting yesterday and extended and dedicated Danforth Avenue 230 feet across the meadow to Newark Bay. The resolution was carried by special messenger to Mayor Wanser, who signed it at once.

The New-York and New-Jersey Water Company cannot cross this street without first obtaining permission from the city authorities. The only route now open is that along the bed of the Morris Canal. Mayor Wanser says if the company attempts to follow this route he will begin legal proceedings to stop it on the ground that the law does not allow the laying of water pipes in the bed of the canal.

Father Held for Abduction.

Bernard Weis and Frank Schuster, who were arrested at Newark Wednesday night for abducting Mr. Weis's six-year-old daughter from her mother's home, 66 Canal Street, Jersey City, were removed yesterday to the latter place, and will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Weis separated a year ago. The father has made several attempts to secure possession of the child. Schuster went to the house Wednesday night and took the child out to buy her some candy. He boarded a trolley car and took the child to its father at Newark.

STEWART ESTATE ATTACKED.

Miss Deans Files Lis Pendens to Secure a Possible Verdict.

Notices of lis pendens were filed Wednesday in a suit of ejectment brought by Euphemia Deans against the Depew Block, on Bleecker Street, the old Metropolitan Hotel property, at Broadway and Prince Street, the premises on which stands the Old London Street, on Broadway, between Astor Place and Lafayette Place, all portions of the estate of A. T. Stewart.

A lis pendens is a notice to the public that a claim is made to the property against which it is filed.

Miss Deans is a teacher in the public schools of this city. She is less than thirty years old, and lives at 153 East Fifty-eighth Street. She claims to be the only genuine heir at law of the late millionaire dry goods merchant, and is suing to establish her claim on his estate. According to her counsel, ex-Judge Curtis, her mother, Mrs. Mary Bailey Deans, now dead, was a sister of James Bailey of Hempstead, L. I. James Bailey's mother and A. T. Stewart's father were brother and sister. Mr. Bailey was recognized by the administrators of Mr. Stewart's estate, and was paid a large sum of money for a surrender of any claims he might have.

If Miss Deans proves her pedigree, she will attack the validity of Mr. Stewart's will, and ask for an accounting of his estate. Her counsel declares that she will have no difficulty in proving her relationship. The testimony of Mr. Bailey, who is eighty-five years old, taken last year before a referee appointed by the Supreme Court, shows that she was Mr. Stewart's second cousin.

"If we can prove the pedigree," said ex-Judge Curtis yesterday, "we will force the other side to test the will in court. That has never been done as yet. I can prove that the will known as A. T. Stewart's is a fabrication, that it was never probated in the Surrogate's office, but was probated in the old Stewart mansion at midnight three days after Mr. Stewart died."

Mr. Stewart died April 16, 1876. Mr. Curtis declined to say why Miss Deans had waited so long before beginning suit. She began suit two years ago.

The old Metropolitan Hotel property is now used by Henry O. Havemeyer, the Depew Block, by D. O. Mills, and the property on Broadway, between Astor and Lafayette Places, by Henry Hilton.

BRIGGS CASE UP AGAIN.

Presbyterian Synod Indulged in Acrimonious Debate for a While.

A congratulatory address to the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, who has just completed his fiftieth year as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, was made yesterday, at the second day's meeting of the annual Presbyterian Synod, in the Henry Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The address was made by the Rev. H. H. Stebbens, and Dr. Storrs made a reply, in which he said:

"Brooklyn is a delightful city, both socially and religiously, and it will remain so, if not swallowed up in the whirlpool of politics and society of New-York City."

The affairs of Elmira College, a female institution under the control of the Synod, were discussed. The President, Dr. A. C. McKenzie, reported an embarrassed condition, owing to the failure of some subscribers to pay. Miss Katharine Jones, President of the Alumnae Association, spoke, and the Synod approved her recommendation that $100,000 be raised for the endowment.

A phase of the Briggs controversy came up at the beginning of the afternoon session. A complaint, signed by a large number of ministers and Elders of the New-York Presbytery was presented. It criticised the reply the Presbytery, at its meeting last April, made to the instructions it received from the General Assembly in May, 1895.

The Presbytery of New-York was "instructed and enjoined not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing, or propose to pursue, their studies in theological seminaries, respecting whose teaching the General Assembly disavows responsibility."

The complaint was from the anti-Briggs element. It charged that the New-York Presbytery had not observed properly the General Assembly's instructions.

An acrimonious debate followed. It was finally decided that the complaint should be heard, but it was the manifest object of the synod to prevent the old question from coming up again. A great many motions, counter-motions, and suggestions were made, and the synod soon found itself in a hopeless tangle. Finally it was decided to refer the complaint to a committee of three, and the controversy was put to one side. The members of the committee are Mrs. A. Cameron McKenzie, Henry A. Davenport, and Horace Briggs.

ACCUSES ELEVATED GUARDS.

Woman Brings Suit for Assault Against the Company.

Mrs. Rachael B. Ash, of 302 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, is suing the Manhattan Railroad Company for $10,000 damages for assault by railroad guards at the Ninety-ninth Street station of the Second Avenue line.

The assault is alleged to have occurred Sept. 9. According to Mrs. Ash, she and her husband and daughter had been in Harlem and were returning to Brooklyn when they became slightly separated. The daughter was with Mrs. Ash, who ascended to the station platform and bought one ticket, which she put in the box. No ticket for the daughter was demanded. A moment later Mr. Ash arrived and bought two tickets, which he placed in the box. He then joined his wife and daughter on the platform. Then the ticket chopper demanded another ticket for the child.

At that moment a train drew into the station and Mr. and Mrs. Ash attempted to board it. The ticket chopper shouted for them to stop, and the guard, to prevent them from boarding the train, barred the gate with his arm, but Mrs. Ash clung to the car platform and the gateman threw his arms about her and tried to force her from the car. Her cape and dress were torn in the struggle, and the little girl's foot was caught between the car and the station platform, and the sole of her shoe was torn off.

There was great excitement among the passengers, who took Mrs. Ash's part and finally prevailed upon the guard to let her and her daughter pass.

The guards next turned to Mr. Ash, whom they held while his wife and daughter were carried away on the train. He refused to buy another ticket and when the next train arrived he rushed aboard. The trainmen tried to drag him out until the passengers threatened to interfere. A policeman refused to arrest Mr. Ash, and he was allowed to proceed down town.

Charles J. Patterson, National Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn, is Mrs. Ash's lawyer.

Beggar Sent to the Workhouse.

Mezenchez Perolasi, an Italian, fifty-three years old, who gave his address as 2 Chambers Street, was committed to the Workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Brann, in Yorkville Court, for begging in the streets. Detective Nash, who arrested Perolasi, told the Magistrate that the Italian was the leader of a gang of beggars who infest the neighborhood east of Central Park, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-fifth Streets. Half a dozen arrests have been made from this locality within the last week. Nash was patrolling Park Avenue in citizens' clothes on Wednesday night, when he saw Petrolasi approach a woman near Sixtieth Street. When the woman tried to pass him he caught her by the arm. She screamed, and Nash went to her rescue. She refused to go to court and complain against the beggar.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Improving.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has been ill since Sept. 24, was said to be much improved yesterday. It is expected that she will soon be able to take short drives in the Park in pleasant weather. There were many callers yesterday at the Astor home, 840 Fifth Avenue, to inquire as to Mrs. Astor's condition.

SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH

CONVERTS TO REPUBLICANISM ON EVERY SIDE.

A Vast Political Change Is Taking Place in Dixie Land—Life-Long Democrats Declare Themselves for McKinley—Strickland of Georgia Withdraws from the Palmer Ticket to Become a Republican Elector—McKinley Clubs.

Recent dispatches from Georgia disclose one view of a vast and epoch-making change in political sentiment that is taking place throughout the Southern States. One of these dispatches bears the intelligence that a Palmer and Buckner Elector, W. L. Wilkinson, has declined to serve on the National Democratic ticket, and has announced that he will vote for McKinley; and that L. Strickland, from the southern part of Georgia, has not only withdrawn from the Palmer ticket, but has become a Republican Elector. Another dispatch is to the effect that Dr. W. H. Felton, a Populist Elector, and for years an independent in politics, has declared that he will support the Republican ticket.

The revolt of Dr. Felton from any party or at any time would not be surprising. He has always been independent, oscillating from party to party, and from faction to faction. He has been, ever since the death of Toombs and Stephens, the most picturesque and potent figure in the politics of the State. At one time he was justly considered as their rival in eloquence and their superior in adroitness. He has been regarded as a sort of Shaftsbury, "stiff in opinions, always in the wrong; everything by starts and nothing long"; but he has held his devious course in politics with wonderful shrewdness, and added new laurels of eloquence and shiftiness to his brows. He has been a member of the Georgia Legislature and a Representative in Congress. His wife is one of the most gifted women in this country, and she has been his unfailing ally in all of his political battles.

Gets on the Winning Side.

The significance of his revolt from Populism to Republicanism is that he has discovered that the one is getting weaker and the other stronger. His instinct for danger is marvelous, and his whole career has trained him in the policy of getting on the winning side.

Atlanta's McKinley Club.

But the defection of the Democrats mentioned in the dispatches, and of thousands who have not yet been gazetted for this honorable and patriotic service, has a far deeper significance. It indicates the immediate victory of Republicanism and sound money, and the ultimate triumph of the true principles of the Democratic Party of Jefferson and of Jackson. These men fight to-day for one tenet of their political faith, in order that to-morrow they may be in a position to battle for their time-honored party and all that it has stood for in the Nation's life and honor.

Up to July, 1896, a Southerner could hardly be anything but a Democrat. That was in a period, however, when to be a Democrat meant the upholding of the highest principles and the most enlightened policies of government. To be a Republican in the South, where the party had long been associated with the horrors of reconstruction, meant the loss of political and social rank. But times have changed, and men look toward the future and no longer toward the past. Republicanism, by espousing the Democratic doctrine of sound money at a time when a large part of the Democracy had been captured by the free-silver faction of the West, has gained a foothold in the South it could have won in no other way. Thousands of Democrats have turned to Republicanism as a temporary refuge from National dishonor. Whether they will remain in the Republican Party is not a debatable question. Many of them will, since they believe in the policy of protection, and can now profess their belief without detriment to their respectability, but the great majority will return to the rescue of their party as soon as the safety of their country is no longer in doubt.

The history of this change in Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, will illustrate the important nature of this change in political sentiment. There was merely a handful of respected Republicans in that city up to a few months ago. Under the dire pressure of the free-silver campaign, a McKinley club was formed. Immediately a large number of prominent business men joined it and began working for the election of the Republican National ticket. Some of these men are protectionists, but a far greater number favor sound money, and have at heart the defeat of Bryan more than the triumph of McKinley. Outside of Republican clubs and of the Republican Party, however, are thousands who are not willing to affiliate with the party they have fought so long and so bitterly; but who have nevertheless expressed their intention to vote the Republican ticket this year. The Republican clubs, therefore, are merely the nucleus of a vast political nebula.

The Atlanta McKinley Club is fairly representative. Its President is T. H. Martin, editor and proprietor of Dixie, the leading trade journal of the State, and one of the most influential periodicals in the South. He is the nephew of W. J. Northen, the late Democratic Governor of Georgia. The club is only five weeks old, and has a membership of 600 voters. Among its active members are such men as Alex P. Hull, author of the famous skit, "The Demonetization of Iron," extensively used as a campaign document; C. W. Hunnicutt, Peter G. Grant, S. Mays Ball, W. D. Palmer, and John Oliver, all prominent business men.

Among the men, former Democrats, who have associated themselves with the movement, and have announced that they will vote for McKinley, although they have not joined the club or the Republican Party, are such prominent and public-spirited citizens as Paul Romare, President of the Atlanta National Bank; C. E. Currier, Cashier of the same bank; Hugh Inman, brother of John Inman of this city, and the largest investor in the State; George W. Parrott, President of the extensive Chattahoochee Brick Works, and also President of a bank; Jacob Haas, ex-Alderman and President of the Capital City Bank; J. C. Kirkpatrick, one of the largest hardware merchants of the State, and Joseph Jacobs, the best-known druggist in the South. The county of Fulton County, in which Atlanta is situated, generally votes about 8,000 to 12,000. The Republican vote has heretofore been inapplicable. It is estimated by well-informed men in Atlanta that the county will this year poll at least 2,500 to 3,000 white Republican votes. The negro vote, almost solidly Republican, should run the total to something like 5,000 to 7,000. At the rate at which the McKinley Club is now growing, President Martin estimates that it will have more than 1,000 voters as members before Nov. 3.

The leaven is working all over that State and all over the South. Men are working for Republicanism who were its bitterest foes a few months ago, and thousands who would like to vote for Palmer and Buckner will cast their ballots for McKinley, because they feel that in this crisis it is the surest way in which to defeat Bryan and uproot Bryanism forever.

Swindled by Appealing for Charity.

Harry Howly, twenty-nine years old, who refused to give his residence, was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Howly has been going around for some time among residents of Morrisania taking small subscriptions for an alleged home for destitute children, which he said was going to be built at 214 Second Avenue. He had succeeded in collecting $7 in sums varying from 5 to 50 cents, when Capt. Creeden placed him under arrest. The blanks and a portion of the money were found on his person. He was remanded for examination.

DR. COLTON'S INVENTION.

A Model Claimed to be the First Electric Locomotive.

A curious little electric locomotive moved rapidly around a circular track in Dr. Gardner Q. Colton's office, in Cooper Union, upon the pressing of a button, yesterday. Dr. Colton is proud of the little model, which he had made in 1847, had exhibited on a lecturing trip, and then had lost sight of and forgotten for years.

It is one of the first motors in electric railroad history, and now it figures in a patent suit involving many systems.

The rails upon which the locomotive runs are insulated, and each rail connects with a pole of the battery. The current is taken up by the wheels, whence it passes to magnets upon whose alternate attraction and repulsion motion depends.

Dr. Colton had forgotten all about his locomotive model when, three years ago, he met George B. Prescott, a writer on electrical matters. Mr. Prescott said:

"Do you know that you were the first to apply electricity to the propulsion of cars?"

"No," replied Dr. Colton, "I did not."

Mr. Prescott reminded him of a lecture given in Pittsburg in 1847, when he had exhibited such a motor.

Dr. Colton then remembered showing the apparatus in connection with lectures on scientific subjects. The doctor tried to recollect what he had done with the locomotive. On visiting relatives in Vermont he was told that an old trunk of his was up in the garret. On opening the trunk he found the model. He had one or two little repairs made, and it was again ready to travel. The original railroad was not found.

Long before this lawyers who were engaged in suits involving electrical patents had ascertained that a motor had been exhibited in Pittsburg nearly fifty years ago, and that a man named Colton had lectured about it. But no Colton interested in electrical matters could be found. Finally, it was decided to try Dr. Colton of this city, who had achieved a reputation as the pioneer in the use of laughing gas for the painless extraction of teeth. In Dr. Colton Mr. Prescott found the man who he declares is the pioneer in electric railroading.

Dr. Colton said yesterday that when he first exhibited his motor it drew a train of toy cars, with dolls placed in the windows as passengers. The track consisted of a wooden ring about 8 feet in diameter. The two rails were formed by thin bands of iron fastened one upon the exterior rim of the ring and one upon the interior, both being bridged by the locomotive. The upper edges of the iron bands projected far enough above the wood to receive the car wheels.

At some distance from the track Dr. Colton placed a battery consisting of four cells of platinum-carbon elements. In giving the lecture, Dr. Colton described the wonders of electricity, explained the method of operating the engine, and showed how one pole or wire of the battery was connected to the one side of the track. Holding the wire in his hand, he would approach the track, make the connection, completing the circuit through the track rails and the motor, whereupon the train of cars would move. All that was necessary to move the cars was the closing of the circuit.

The motor has been photographed for the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, where a collection is being made of electric devices and models.

Dr. Colton has been called upon to testify in the suit of Oliver S. Kelly and the General Electric Company against the Springfield Railway Company. The case is now pending in the United States court, Southern District of Ohio. This suit involves a large sum, and questions regarding trolley patents are to be settled by the decision rendered.

When Dr. Colton's locomotive model was shown at the recent electrical exposition in this city, power from Niagara Falls was used to start it.

Dr. Colton never attempted to secure a patent, but devised the locomotive as an extra attraction for his lectures on the magnetic telegraph and chemistry. He made a long tour in the West and South, giving exhibitions and lectures, showing the effects of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas.

Dr. Colton is now eighty-three years old. He is a native of Vermont. On coming to this city he began to study medicine, under Willard Parker of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He soon began lecturing.

It was during a lecturing tour that Dr. Colton met Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist, at Hartford. Dr. Colton was giving an exhibition of the effects of laughing gas, and Dr. Wells suggested the use of the gas in the extraction of teeth.

With the discovery of gold in California Dr. Colton gave up lecturing to go to the Pacific coast. Returning East, he again resumed his work in the field of lectures and at the same time adapted the effects of laughing gas to dentistry.

PAINT TANK EXPLODED.

Serious Fire in Brooklyn—Flames Were Near a Gas Tank.

An explosion of a paint tank occurred in the paint factory of W. A. King, 31 to 37 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday afternoon. For a time it was feared the entire neighborhood would be wrecked.

The explosion was under a large vat, with a capacity of 200 gallons. James Glassey of 185 South Fifth Street was scraping the bottom of the vat, and was blown out of it. He was badly burned, but was able to go home.

The place was soon filled with flames, which extended to the second floor, occupied by the Rosen Ink Company, and then to the third floor, occupied by the R. C. Simmons Electric Plating Company, and then to the top floor, occupied by the Alfred T. Stevens Paint Specialty Company. Within a few feet of the burning building was an immense gas tank of the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery, and the firemen devoted themselves to preventing a spread of the flames to the tank. The tank was scorched, but the gas was allowed to escape into pipes made for that purpose.

The building was totally destroyed, and the loss was about $30,000.

SUED BY A SCULPTOR.

Mr. Partridge Demands Compensation for the Grant Statue.

William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, has brought suit against former Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn and all other members of the Committee of the Grant Statue, which has been erected in Brooklyn, to recover $6,085. He alleges that they agreed to pay him $7,000 for the preparatory work on the model and for superintending the castings, but that he got only $915.

The committee allege that if Partridge's model was accepted, he was to get a contract for $27,000, and that $3,500 was given him, but afterward the work was stopped for lack of funds. They further allege that in December, 1894, at the plaintiff's urgent request, the committee made a contract to pay the plaintiff $13,000 on the work and agreed that they would endeavor to give him $7,000 additional. They say they have given Partridge all that has been collected, and will give him what further amounts may come in. The case has been transferred to Kings County for trial.

An Alleged Swindler Arrested.

Francesco Benedito, an Italian who has been conducting an employment agency at 58 Mulberry Street for some time past, was held for examination yesterday by Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Police Court. The complainant against the defendant was Pietro Salvator, an Italian laborer, who claims he paid Benedito $3, for which the latter promised to get him employment for the Winter on a Southern railway. Salvator is one of about 150 men, all Italians, from whom the defendant is alleged to have secured $3 each upon similar promises. Day after day Benedito put the men off, saying they would leave in a couple of days. Seventy-five of the men were in court yesterday, ready to testify against Benedito, but he asked an adjournment until he could consult his lawyer. He gave $700 bail and was released.

BASFORD'S MONEY PLANT

SHOWS THAT IT WAS OLD AND ALSO MUCH USED.

Supposed that Only a Few Hundred Pieces of Spurious Coin Were Made at a Time and in Small Denominations—What Secret Service Agent Bagg Says of the Capture of the Counterfeiters and the Methods That They Employ.

The arrest of Henry T. Basford, Edward Tompkins, and Michael Eagan, the counterfeiters and utterers of spurious coin, is considered by the secret service agents as one of the most important that they have made in a long time. The details of the capture were printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

The plant that was found in an upper back room in Basford's conductors' boarding-house, on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, was complete for the purpose for which it was used, and the furnace, retorts, dies, molds, milling appliances, and other implements were carried to the Post Office building in this city, and are now safely under lock and key, that they may be used in the preliminary hearings, before the Grand Jury, and on the trial of the counterfeiters.

Basford is believed to be an old and heretofore successful offender. All the instruments that went to form his plant show age and much use. His method is believed to have been to make but a few hundred coins at a time, and as soon as the major portion of these were disposed of to again start his furnace and create more.

In speaking of the counterfeiters and their methods, yesterday, Secret Service Agent Bagg said:

"It was an easy matter for Basford and his associates to get rid of a certain amount of their spurious coin without much fear of detection, for they confined their efforts to quarters and half dollars, and these are seldom very closely scrutinized.

"If they had made dollars, they would have been more quickly discovered, for there is not a particle of silver in any of their counterfeits. They used a cheap base metal, and did not even bother to plate it with silver to give it the appearance and make it feel to the touch like silver. After the coins were made they were treated with an acid that made them just bright enough to keep them from awakening suspicion, and then they disposed of them.

"They sought a means of 'shoving' the quarters and halves that was largely in their favor. As a rule, car riders are not particular about examining their change if the number of pieces be correct. In most instances the change is counted from the edges of the pieces, and if the spurious coin were placed in the middle of the bunch there was practically no fear of detection, especially at night in dimly-lighted cars and on the platforms.

"How far we have gone in this matter I, of course, cannot state, but it is more than probable that 'shoving' has been done on many lines of cars. Conductors are more or less nomadic, and a successful trick once acquired is usually played whenever and wherever it can be.

"It was an easy matter for them to get purchasers for the coins, for, after becoming intimate with conductors, either in the boardinghouse or on the lines on which they worked as conductors, they found many who were willing to purchase their product. If men will buy 'green goods' from strangers they will always buy fairly well appearing coins from friends.

"Our case against these men is as perfect as any that we could get. None of them has turned informant, and I don't believe any one's offer would be accepted were he to try to do so. The Government has a splendid case, but what it is and how the discovery of these men's operations was made will not be told until they are formally examined before the Commissioner."

The twenty-five-cent and fifty-cent pieces that were seized when the counterfeiters were arrested are fairly good looking coins, and would deceive almost any one who is in the habit of carelessly handling small change. They and all the apparatus used in their manufacture will be before United States Commissioner Shields to-morrow morning, when the men are again arraigned before him.

Basford, Tompkins, and Eagan are confined in Ludlow Street Jail. They will remain there until tried.

HARRY FURNISS IS HERE.

Arrival of the Well-Known English Caricaturist Yesterday.

Harry Furniss, the caricaturist, who arrived yesterday on the Germanic, is a man of contradiction. He is phlegmatic, he is sanguine; he is stolid, he is witty; he is small in stature, yet he appears large.

Mr. Furniss for many years illustrated Parliamentary news for Punch. He left Punch three years ago and started the sensational funny paper Lika Joka. He recently bought the weekly edition of Pall Mall from Mr. Astor, and continued it under the name of The New Budget. Mr. Furniss visited America four years ago and secured sketches of all leading Congressmen, Senators, and prominent public men at Washington to furnish a companion entertainment to his "Humors of Parliament." He will leave America in April for Australia, and lecture there and in South Africa before returning to England.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at the Holland House last night, Mr. Furniss was busily engaged in unpacking what he called his traveling studio. "I am getting ready," he said, "for work. To-night I intend to sketch some street scenes. Street corner orators and other eye 'flashes.' You know I am here to sketch Presidential election scenes for the daily and weekly Graphic, besides the political letters that I must write to accompany the sketches, and I must get under way and become accustomed to all political shadows. Of course I intend to hear Ingersoll and see your great horse show. I saw a few politicians on the boat coming over, but I did not bother making many sketches, although I drank in the many phases of life on board. The few sketches that I did make were 'pen ideas' drawn over autographs, the only large one sketched being that of Sir Julian Pauncefote, which he purchased at the charity raffle on board the steame rfor Lady Pauncefote."

Mr. Furniss exhibited a large original poster which he used in Europe to advertise his entertainment, "Life on the Ocean Wave." It is a brilliantly colored representation of an ocean scene, with a steamship in the foreground, which has for a prow a greyhound, with the name "Harry Furniss" in letters composed of American flags.

In speaking of his entertainments in the United States, Mr. Furniss said: "I do not lecture; I entertain. I shall give three or four entertainments here. The first will be Humors of Parliament,' in reality, imitations of Mr. Gladstone and other members of Parliament in gesture and speech. 'America in a Hurry,' or impressions made during my visit here four years ago, will follow, and 'Life on the Ocean Wave' and an evening of stories and sketches." Mr. Furniss was the guest last night of Mr. Ritchie of the Reform Club, who accompanied him on his sketching trip.

New-York Man Robbed in Jersey.

A number of confidence men and sandbaggers seem constantly to be loitering about the ferries running from New-York to Hoboken. William Scully, of No. 355 West Seventeenth Street, at the Union Hill Police Headquarters yesterday, said that he met a stranger at the Fourteenth Street Ferry Wednesday, and they had several drinks together. The pair then went to Weehawken, where the strange man assaulted Scully and took $14 from him, leaving him unconscious in the road. Such things have occurred frequently during the past few weeks.